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Other States

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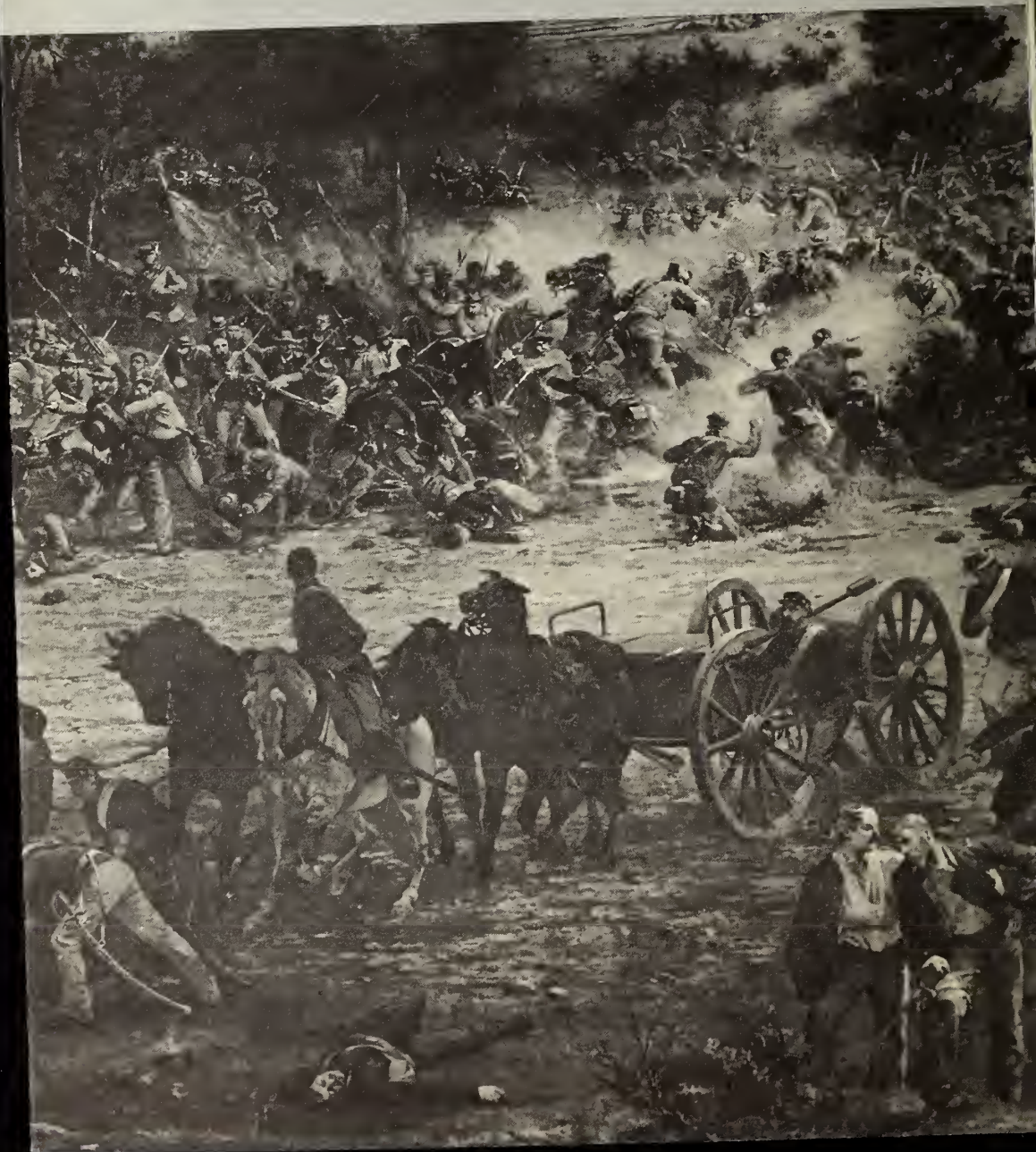
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GETTYSBURG

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

PENNSYLVANIA



Gettysburg

Official Map and Guide

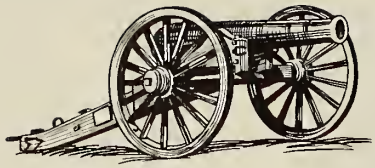


GETTYSBURG

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

PENNSYLVANIA





GETTYSBURG

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Scene of the climactic Battle of Gettysburg, a turning point of the American Civil War, and the place where President Abraham Lincoln made his celebrated Gettysburg Address.

Of the more than 2,000 land engagements of the Civil War, Gettysburg ranks supreme. Though Gettysburg did not end the war, nor attain any major war aim for North or South, it remains the great battle of the war.

Here at Gettysburg on July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, more men actually fought and more men died than in any other battle before or since on North American soil. Here the Confederacy saw its greatest offensive turned back, saw its strongest army retreat to Virginia with no gain to match its valor and terrible sacrifices. Here for the first time in the war, the men in the Union Army of the Potomac rose up from their lines after the battle and cheered, aware that they had repulsed the hardest hammering that Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia could give them. Here 4 months later, President Lincoln summed up the meaning of the war, using 269 words that surpass the millions uttered and written since.

THE NORTH INVADED

General Lee had led his men north of the Potomac River once before—in September 1862. He had hoped that a successful campaign on Northern soil might win foreign recognition for the Confederacy and lead to a negotiated peace. But the Battle of Antietam halted this invasion, and the war had continued.

Great Southern victories had since been won at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville in Virginia. In the west, however, Union armies were probing deep into the Confederacy. The Southern stronghold at Vicksburg—key to control of the Mississippi River—was besieged.

If Lee's veterans now launched another offensive across the Potomac, they might relieve the pressure on Vicksburg; they might even win a decisive victory that would bring peace and independence to the South. Out of such hopes was born the Gettysburg Campaign.

The Army of Northern Virginia began its march on June 3. From Fredericksburg, where they had shielded Richmond from the Army of the Potomac, the long columns headed west through the gaps of the Blue Ridge, then northeast to Pennsylvania in the sheltered slot of the Shenandoah and Cumberland Valleys.

When Union Gen. Joseph Hooker saw the thin ranks Lee had left behind to screen Richmond, he wanted to strike for the Confederate Capital. But President Lincoln directed him to pursue Lee's army, keeping between the Southern host and Washington.

During Lee's northward march, his main body of cavalry under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart had swung to the east. Union forces in close pursuit cut Stuart off, depriving Lee of the "eyes" of his army. Lacking Stuart's reports,

The National Park System, of which this park is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and inspiration of its people.

Lee did not know until June 28 that the Union army—now commanded by Gen. George G. Meade—was following him. Then, realizing that a battle was imminent, Lee ordered his scattered forces to concentrate at Cashtown, 8 miles west of Gettysburg.

Two days later, on June 30, Gen. John Buford's Union cavalry contacted a Confederate detachment near Gettysburg, then occupied McPherson Ridge, just west of the town. Thus, groping through the fog of war, the fingertips of the vast armies had chanced to touch at Gettysburg. Now began the race to concentrate winning power.

THE BATTLE BEGINS

Early on July 1, Buford's pickets opened fire on the Confederate vanguard approaching from Cashtown. Soon the Union cavalry was reinforced by Gen. John F. Reynolds' infantry. Meanwhile, jamming the roads which converged like spokes on the hub of Gettysburg, dusty columns of both armies pounded toward the sound of the guns.

Until 1 p.m., the Union troops on McPherson Ridge held the attacking Confederates at bay. But suddenly the hills and ridges north of town came alive with charging men. In a concerted attack from west and north

the powerful Confederate forces smashed into the Union lines.

Back through the town fled the men in blue. Many units fought heroic rearguard actions to protect their retreating comrades. By 5:30 p.m., the Union remnants were hurriedly entrenching south of Gettysburg on Cemetery Hill, where Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock—a rock in adversity—rallied their shattered ranks.

At the sound of the cannonade, General Lee had hastened to the front. He watched the Federals stream toward the hills south of town and begin their entrenchments. Though aware that their position was a strong one, he believed it could be crushed by attacking Culp's Hill or Cemetery Ridge, the southerly extension of Cemetery Hill.

THE SECOND DAY

By dawn, July 2, Lee's army was poised before the hook-shaped Union line; he hoped to break it before Meade's entire force reached the field. His plan of attack called for Gen. James Longstreet to assault the Union left on Cemetery Ridge. To aid the main attack, Gen. Richard Ewell's men would advance on Cemetery and Culp's Hills, at the right of the Union line.

Action on July 2. Longstreet's Confederates charge across the Wheatfield. *Reproduced from an original glass-plate negative at Gettysburg National Military Park. Original painting by James E. Taylor, 1885.*



Delay dogged Confederate preparations, and the morning wore away; with it went Lee's hopes for an early attack.

Just after noon, Union Gen. Daniel Sickles pushed his troops westward from Cemetery Ridge. His new line formed a salient with its apex at the Peach Orchard on the Emmitsburg Road. This powerful intrusion further complicated Lee's attack plan.

Finally, at 4 p.m., Longstreet's batteries broke the silence. Gen. John B. Hood's division struck the Union flank at the Round Tops, Devil's Den, and the Wheatfield; close on his left, Lafayette McLaws' men charged the Union salient at the Peach Orchard. Farther north, R. H. Anderson's division struck the Emmitsburg Road.

By sundown, the Confederates had completely shattered the Union salient.

But to the north, Ewell's attack on Cemetery and Culp's Hills had bogged down. Though individual units had been desperately brave, the attack failed for lack of coordination. Spangler's Spring and the Union defense works just north of it were captured after dark, but the main Union line stood unbroken.

Except for the isolated struggle to the north, darkness ended the fighting and blotted from view the corpses that signified the day's work. But wounded men continued their pitiful calls for aid through the night.

Though partially successful, Lee had lost the race to win a decisive victory while still holding the advantage of numbers. Throughout July 2, fresh infantry had filed into Meade's line and new batteries had wheeled into place. Facing Lee now, in a position growing ever stronger, was the entire Army of the Potomac.

LEE'S FINAL EFFORT

July 3 broke with the thunder of Union guns near Spangler's Spring and Culp's Hill. After a furious struggle, the Federals recaptured the spring, erasing the threat to their right flank.

Meanwhile, Lee decided that further attacks against the strong Federal flanks were not feasible. To retain the initiative he de-

cided upon a massive frontal assault against Meade's center. A breakthrough there would cut the Federal army in half and might open the way to that decisive victory the Confederacy needed.

His fighting blood up, Lee waved aside Longstreet's objections to a frontal assault against the strong Union line. Pointing to Cemetery Ridge, he exclaimed: "The enemy is there, and I am going to strike him."

Now Lee massed his forces along and in front of Seminary Ridge. J. E. B. Stuart—finally back with the army—began moving his cavalry to a point where he might harass the rear of the Federal army. (This design was thwarted when alert Union cavalry intercepted Stuart.)

Meanwhile, the Federal troops of General Hancock's Corps eyed the Confederate line from behind the stone wall that marked their position on Cemetery Ridge. Near an angle in the wall, an umbrella-shaped copse of trees provided shade for some of the men. These lucky ones might have preferred hot sun elsewhere had they known that the anticipated Confederate attack was to be aimed directly at these trees.

At noon, stillness descended over the battlefield. Men waited in their positions, and the heat grew more intense.

Suddenly, at 1 o'clock, 140 Confederate guns in line from the Peach Orchard to the seminary let loose an earth-shaking cannonade. Its objective: To prepare the way for the infantry assault against the Union line on Cemetery Ridge. Federal artillery responded with counterbattery fire, and for a time the massed guns dueled for supremacy. Finally, nearly 2 hours later, the cannonade died away.

Then, reluctant with foreboding, the commander of the assault column, General Longstreet, ordered the advance. With Gen. George Pickett's division on the right and those of James Pettigrew and Isaac Trimble on the left, nearly 15,000 Confederates moved forward in magnificent array. Union defenders were stunned at sight of the mile-wide column with its scores of regimental flags.



Gettysburg Address Memorial, Gettysburg National Cemetery.

Marching in dressed ranks across the open fields, battered by Union artillery most of the way, the attackers now converged upon Meade's center. Momentarily the long lines were slowed by the rail fence at the Emmitsburg Road, then they rushed up the slope of Cemetery Ridge toward the line of fire erupting from the stone wall.

From front and flank, double canister and rifle volleys assailed the charging lines. They crumbled, re-formed, and again pressed forward.

Only 150 men led by Gen. Lewis Armistead crossed the stone wall, there to be overcome after savage hand-to-hand fighting. Meanwhile, Federal regiments to the right and to the left of The Angle wheeled in front of the stone wall and delivered a raking fire into the blunted wedge of Confederate attackers. Then came a Union countercharge that swept the staggering Confederates off Cemetery Ridge—those that could walk. Thousands of dead and wounded remained behind.

The remnants of the great charge sullenly retreated toward the shelter of their guns. There General Lee greeted them, told them to re-form, to rest, to prepare defenses against a possible Federal counterattack.

Lee's supreme effort had failed. The Copse of Trees on Cemetery Ridge became the High Water Mark where the tide of the Confederacy had "swept to its crest, paused and receded."

It was all over at Gettysburg. Lee's heavy losses precluded further effort by him on this field. And Meade did not reopen the battle.

Late on the afternoon of July 4, Lee began an orderly retreat southwest over the Hagerstown Road and through the mountain pass. Followed cautiously by Meade, Lee crossed the Potomac safely into Virginia on the night of July 13.

The Army of Northern Virginia had escaped, but it had been so cruelly mauled that never again would it invade the North.

AFTERMATH

In the battle, 75,000 Confederates had been pitted against 97,000 Union troops. Lee lost 28,000 killed, wounded, and captured as against a Union loss of 23,000.

For the townspeople, the aftermath of battle was more trying than the battle itself. Wounded men were crowded into almost every building. Dead men littered the countryside.

Soon after the battle, Gov. Andrew Curtin of Pennsylvania commissioned Attorney David Wills of Gettysburg to purchase a burial ground for the Union dead. (Confederate dead originally buried on the battlefield were reinterred in Southern cemeteries.) While reinterment from the temporary battlefield graves was still in progress, the formal dedication took place on November 19. On that occasion President Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address.

THE PARK

In 1895, the Gettysburg battlefield was made a National Military Park by act of Congress. In that year the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, which was

founded a few months after the battle, transferred its holdings to the Federal Government. Today the battlefield has 30 miles of paved avenues and 1,425 monuments and markers. The area of the National Military Park is more than 2,800 acres. The National Cemetery covers 17 acres.

ABOUT YOUR VISIT

The National Park Service MISSION 66 program at Gettysburg National Military Park is providing many new visitor facilities, including the new Park Visitor Center. Just south of town on either U.S. 15 or State Route 134, the visitor center is open every day except Christmas and New Year's. Here you can see free exhibits and get information before touring the battlefield. Also on exhibit here is the notable painting of Pickett's Charge, "The Gettysburg Cyclorama"—a

50-cent admission fee is waived for children under 12 and school groups.

Licensed guides provide complete 2-hour tours, \$5; 1-hour tour to major points of interest, \$3; and complete bus tours, \$8.

ADMINISTRATION

Gettysburg National Military Park and Cemetery are administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Gettysburg, Pa., is in immediate charge.

Help Protect this Park: *Speed limit* 25 m.p.h.—15 m.p.h. in crowded areas; *park* only on pavement to protect grass and shoulders; *no climbing* on monuments and cannons; *preserve* all natural features.

Please report all accidents and fires to the nearest park ranger.

EXPLORING THE BATTLEFIELD

Many opportunities await those who want to tour the battlefield at their own pace. A 1-hour walking tour, starting at the visitor center, leads to Meade's Headquarters, The Angle, the High Water Mark Monument, and the National Cemetery. A 2- to 3-hour auto tour covering the entire park starts from the visitor center parking area. The text and map that follow describe this tour.

1. **High Water Mark.** Here, at the Copse of Trees and The Angle, Longstreet's Assault, or Pickett's Charge, was halted on July 3. This was the climax at Gettysburg.

2. **Pennsylvania Memorial.** On a field noted for its monuments, this one is outstanding. Statues of officers and bronze nameplates call the roll of nearly 35,000 Pennsylvanians who fought here.

3. **Little Round Top.** Longstreet's attack on July 2 foundered on the rocky slopes of this hill. Quick action by Meade's chief engineer, Gen. Gouverneur Warren, saved Little Round Top for the Union army and foiled Lee's hopes for early victory.

4. **Devil's Den.** Longstreet's July 2 attack cleared Union troops from these boulders. Confederate sharpshooters, one of whose barricades can still be seen, fired on Little Round Top from here.

5. **Peach Orchard.** On July 2, General Sickles' Union salient extended from Devil's Den to here, then angled northward on the Emmitsburg Road. Longstreet's attack shattered this Union line.

6. **Warfield Ridge.** Here, at 4 p.m., July 2, Longstreet's guns opened fire on the Peach Orchard. At this signal, infantry massed on this ridge swept forward against Sickles' salient.

7. **Virginia Monument.** General Lee watched the gallant charge of July 3 from here. And when it failed, he rode forward to the fields in front of you and rallied his men.

8. **North Carolina Monument.** Along and in front of this ridge, Lee marshaled his forces for the supreme effort on July 3. The monument was sculptured by Gutzon Borglum of Mount Rushmore fame.

9. **McPherson Ridge.** Just beyond McPherson's Barn, the Battle of Gettysburg began at 8 a.m. on July 1. General Reynolds, whose Union infantry held this line, was killed in the woods to the left.

10. **Oak Hill.** Arrival of General Rodes' Confederate division on this hill at 1 p.m. on July 1 threatened Federal forces west and north of Gettysburg. The Eternal Light Peace Memorial, dedicated in 1938, commemorates the 75th anniversary of the battle.

11. **Oak Ridge.** Union troops here held stubbornly against Rodes' advance from Oak Hill.

12. **Barlow Knoll.** When Jubal Early's Confederates smashed Union defenders here at 2:30 p.m. on July 1, the Union line north of Gettysburg collapsed.

From Barlow Knoll, take U.S. 15 to the point where it curves right. Just pass the

curve, turn left on Stratton Street. Continue to York Street then left one block to Liberty Street. Turn right on Liberty Street, which becomes East Confederate Avenue and takes you to Spangler's Spring.

13. **Spangler's Spring.** On July 2, Ewell's Corps attacked in this vicinity. Gen. Edward Johnson's division captured this spring and Union earthworks north of it, only to lose them the next morning.

14. **Culp's Hill.** On July 2, Johnson's Confederates attacked here without success, but captured Spangler's Spring to the south.

15. **East Cemetery Hill.** Here Union troops rallied late on July 1. The next evening the hill was captured and briefly held by Early's Confederates. Note the Civil War-period gateway to the town Cemetery across the Baltimore Pike.

16. **National Cemetery.** Soldiers' National Monument, commemorating Union dead who fell here, stands on the spot where President Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address. The Gettysburg Address Memorial is near the west entrance.

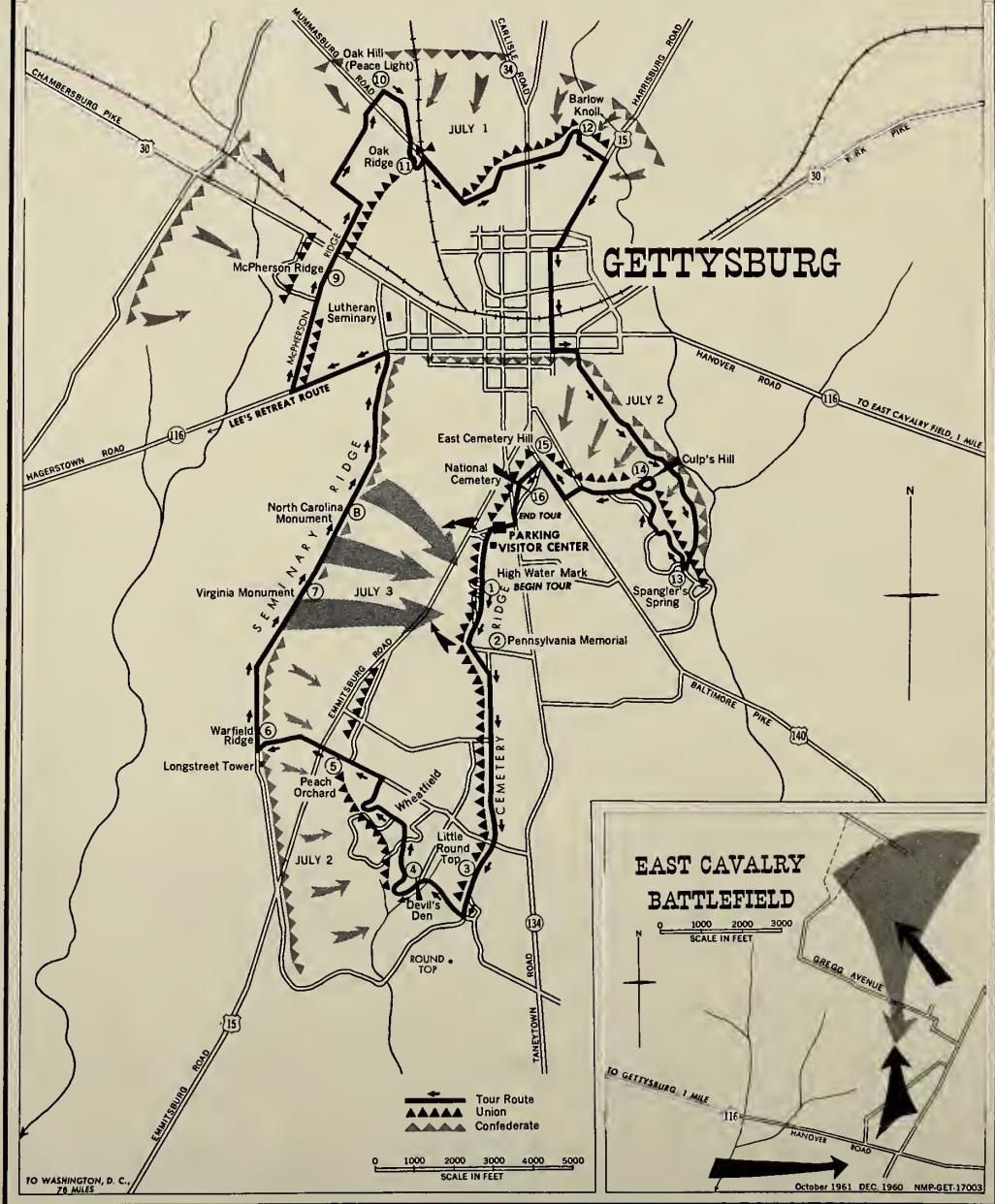
This concludes the auto tour except for the important site at *East Cavalry Field*, 3 miles east of Gettysburg on State Route 116. Here Union cavalry under Gen. D. M. Gregg intercepted and defeated J. E. B. Stuart.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK PENNSYLVANIA



Cover: Climax at The Angle. This scene from Paul Philippoteaux' Cyclorama shows the Confederate vanguard piercing the Union line on Cemetery Ridge.

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Gettysburg

Official Map and Guide

Gettysburg
National Military Park
Pennsylvania

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Three Days in July

On June 3, 1863, a month after his dramatic victory at Chancellorsville, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee began marching his Army of Northern Virginia westward from its camps around Fredericksburg, Va. Once through the gaps of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Southerners trudged northward into Maryland and Pennsylvania. They were followed by the Union Army of the Potomac under Gen. Joseph Hooker, but Lee, whose cavalry under J.E.B. Stuart was absent on a brash raid around the Federal forces, had no way of knowing his adversary's whereabouts.

The two armies touched by chance at Gettysburg on June 30. The main battle opened on July 1 with Confederates attacking Union

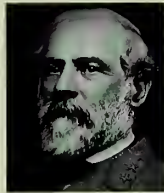
troops on McPherson Ridge west of town. Though outnumbered, the Federal forces (now commanded by Gen. George G. Meade) held their position until afternoon, when they were finally overpowered and driven back to Cemetery Hill south of town. The Northerners labored long into the night over their defenses while the bulk of Meade's army arrived and took up positions.

On July 2 the battlelines were drawn up in two sweeping arcs. The main portions of both armies were nearly one mile apart on parallel ridges: Union forces on Cemetery Ridge, Confederate forces on Seminary Ridge to the west. Lee ordered an attack against both Union flanks. James Longstreet's thrust on the Federal left turned the

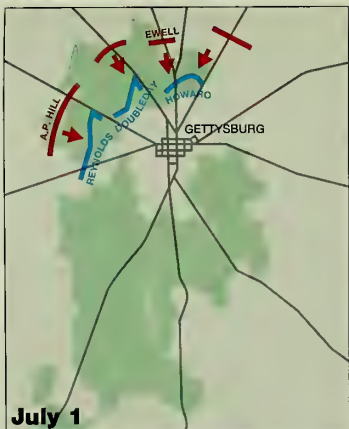


Left: Gettysburg in 1863 as seen from Seminary Ridge. The battle began here along the Chambersburg Pike (right foreground) on July 1.

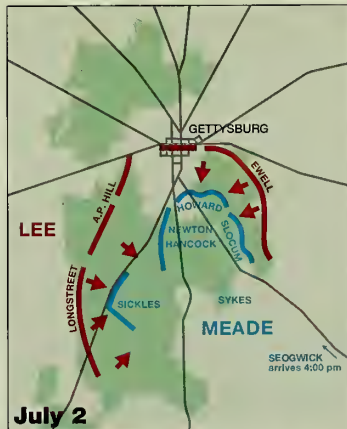
Right: Robert E. Lee, Confederate commander at Gettysburg.



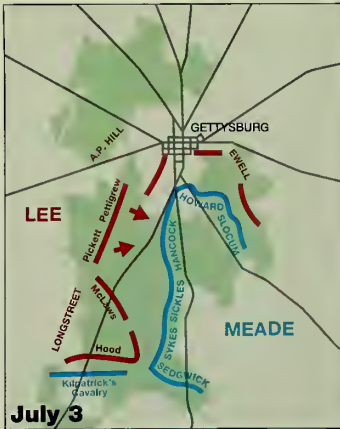
The Battle at a Glance



Elements of the two armies collide west of Gettysburg during the early morning hours. The fighting escalates throughout the day as more Union and Confederate troops reach the field. By 4 p.m. the defending Federal troops are defeated and retreat through Gettysburg where many are captured. The remnants of the Union force rally upon Cemetery and Culp's hills.



The main strength of both armies has arrived on the field by the morning hours. General Lee launches attacks against the Union left and right in an attempt to dislodge Meade's army from its strong position. Longstreet's assault upon the Union left makes good progress but is eventually checked by Federal reinforcements from the center and right. On the Union right, Ewell's Confederate troops are able to seize part of Culp's Hill; elsewhere they are repulsed.



While Ewell renews his efforts to seize Culp's Hill, Lee turns his main attention to the Union center. Following a two-hour artillery bombardment, he sends some 12,000 Confederate infantry to try to break the Federal lines on Cemetery Ridge. Despite a courageous effort, the attack (subsequently called "Pickett's Charge") is repulsed with heavy losses. East of Gettysburg, Lee's cavalry is also checked in a large cavalry battle. Crippled by extremely heavy casualties, Lee can no longer continue the battle. On July 4 he begins to withdraw for Virginia.

Seeing the Park and the Battlefield

The fighting at Gettysburg is history. Upon these peaceful, tiled Pennsylvania fields, more men fell than in any other battle fought in North America before or since. Many of the Union soldiers who died here are buried in the National Cemetery where Abraham Lincoln delivered that poignant statement of purpose—the Gettysburg Address.

Much has been written and said about this, the greatest battle of the Civil War. There are also many

treasured artifacts collected in museums here and across the country. But the most tangible link to those three days in July is still the battlefield itself, parts of which look much the same today as they did in 1863. Fences, hills, rocks, cannon, and even the monuments (which were not here then, of course) provide an opportunity to ponder and try to understand what happened here.

You have probably come to Gettysburg by car. By

following the Self-Guided Auto Tour on the other side of this folder, you can easily drive around the battlefield in two to three hours. At most of the numbered stops, markers describe significant action during the three days of battle.

The Visitor Center and Gettysburg Museum of the Civil War houses the Electric Map, a large bookstore, licensed battlefield guides, current schedules of ranger-conducted programs, Civil War exhib-

its, and information about visiting Eisenhower National Historic Site.

The Electric Map presentation offers, through the use of a large map and colored lights, a narrated orientation to the battle and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. For a fee, a licensed battlefield guide will conduct a two-hour tour of the battlefield in your auto or bus. Individuals or groups may make advance reservations for the Electric Map program, a tour with a licensed

guide, and a visit to Eisenhower National Historic Site by calling (717) 334-4474.

The Cyclorama Center has exhibits, a free film, and the 360-foot Gettysburg Cyclorama, a spectacular painting by Paul Philippoteaux of Pickett's Charge. The painting, a Registered Historic Object, is displayed with a sound-and-light program inside a large circular auditorium. Individuals or groups may make advance reservations for the Cyclorama

program by calling (717) 334-4474.

During summer months, park rangers lead walks, give talks, and present programs at various locations on the battlefield to help you understand the personal impact of past events.

The best way to sense the land and the slower pace of Gettysburg's past is to walk the battlefield as thousands of soldiers once did. The High Water Mark Trail, about a mile

base of Little Round Top into a shambles, left the Wheatfield strewn with dead and wounded, and overran the Peach Orchard. Farther north, Richard S. Ewell's evening attack on the Federal right at East Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill, though momentarily successful, could not be exploited to Confederate advantage.

On July 3 Lee's artillery opened a two-hour bombardment of the Federal lines on Cemetery Ridge and Cemetery Hill. This for a time engaged the massed guns of both sides in a thundering duel for supremacy, but did little to soften up the Union defensive position. Then, in an attempt to recapture the partial success of the previous day, some 12,000 Confederates advanced across open fields toward

the Federal center in an attack known as "Pickett's Charge." More than 5,000 soldiers became casualties in one hour.

With the repulse of Pickett's Charge, the Battle of Gettysburg was over. The Confederate army that staggered back into Virginia was physically and spiritually exhausted. Never again would Lee attempt an offensive operation of such magnitude. And Meade, though criticized for not pursuing Lee's troops, would forever be remembered as the man who won the battle that has come to be known as the "High Water Mark of the Confederacy."



Far left: Meade's Headquarters in 1863.

Left: George Gordon Meade, Union Commander



Far left: Abraham Lincoln, November 8, 1863.



Left: The only known photograph showing Lincoln (inside white circle) during the dedication of Gettysburg National Cemetery, November 19, 1863.

The Gettysburg Address

When the armies marched away from Gettysburg they left behind a community in shambles and more than 51,000 killed, wounded, and missing soldiers. Wounded and dying were crowded into nearly every building. Most of the dead lay in hastily dug and inadequate graves; some had not been buried at all.

This situation so distressed Pennsylvania's Gov. Andrew Curtin that he commissioned a local attorney, David Wills, to purchase land for a proper burial ground for Union dead. Within four months of the battle, reinterment began on 17 acres that became Gettysburg National Cemetery.

The cemetery was dedicated on November 19, 1863. The principal speaker, Edward Everett, delivered a well-received two-hour oration rich in historical detail and classical allusion. He was followed by President Abraham Lincoln, who had been asked to make "a few appropriate remarks."

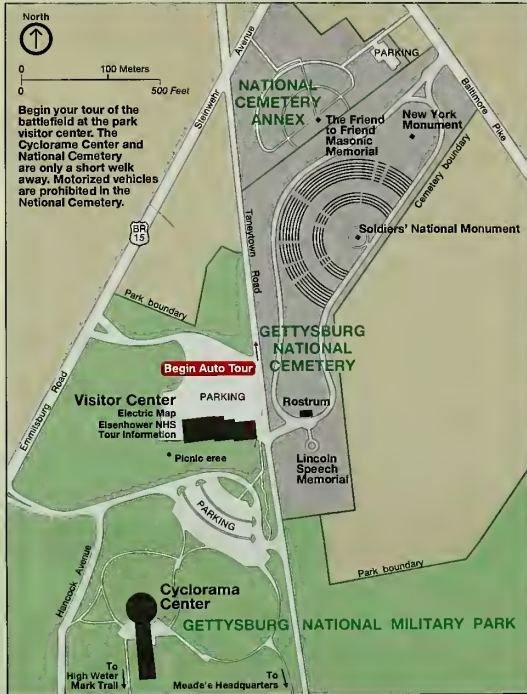
Lincoln's speech, which contains 272 words and took about two minutes to deliver, is considered a masterpiece of the English language. It transformed Gettysburg from a scene of carnage into a symbol, giving meaning to the sacrifice of the dead and inspiration to the living. "I should be glad," Everett

told Lincoln, "if I...came as near to the central idea of the occasion, in two hours, as you did in two minutes."

Contrary to popular belief, Lincoln did not write the speech on the back of an envelope during the trip to Gettysburg, but took great pains in its formulation. He composed the first draft in Washington shortly before November 18 and revised it at the home of David Wills in Gettysburg sometime before the dedication.

The second draft, written in ink on two pages of the same paper used for part of the first draft, reflects Lincoln's first revision of the address and, except for the words "under God," constitutes the text of the speech delivered at the dedication ceremony.

Less than half the Union battle dead finally interred in the national cemetery had been removed from their field graves by the day of the dedication. Within a few years, however, the bodies of more than 3,500 Union soldiers killed in the battle had been reinterred in the cemetery and the landscaping completed. Following the war, the remains of 3,320 Confederate soldiers were removed from the battlefield to cemeteries in the South.



Gettysburg National Cemetery (see map at left) was designed by Washington, D.C., architect William Saunders to reflect an appearance of what he called "simple grandeur." The New York Monument (above) was dedicated in 1893 to honor New York state soldiers killed in the Battle of Gettysburg and buried in the national cemetery. Other United States veterans, from the 1898 War with Spain to the Vietnam conflict, are also buried here. Today the cemetery is the final resting place for more than 6,000 honorably discharged veterans and their dependents.

long, begins at the Cyclorama Center. You will see regimental monuments, the ground defended by Union soldiers in repulsing Pickett's Charge, and General Meade's headquarters.

In this trail, there are paths to Devil's Den and to the Point of Woods near the Virginia Memorial, where General Lee viewed Pickett's Charge, and a self-guided tour of the National Cemetery.

For a longer hike, inquire about the nine-mile Billy

Yank Trail or the three-and-a-half-mile Johnny Reb Trail. Both are used by the Boy Scouts of America as part of their Heritage Trails Program.

For information about motel accommodations, restaurants, privately owned campgrounds, museums, and other facilities in the community, please check at the visitor center with a representative of the Gettysburg Convention & Visitor Bureau. You can also write them at 35 Carlisle St., Gettysburg, PA 17325,

or check www.gettysburg.com on the Internet.

Gettysburg National Military Park is a unit of the National Park System, one of more than 370 parks that are important examples of our nation's natural and cultural heritage. Address inquiries to Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park, 97 Taneytown Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325. Information can also be obtained at www.nps.gov/gett on the Internet.

Regulations and Safety Tips

The monuments and cannons were placed by veterans of the battle to mark positions and honor the great sacrifices made here. They are irreplaceable historic objects that have been entrusted to all of us. Please help preserve these monuments and cannon. Do not climb, stand, or hang on them. Respect them.

Use extreme caution driving park roads, especially where they intersect with heavily traveled highways. Obey posted speed limits

and be cautious at blind curves and on one-way roads. Park in designated areas or on the pavement only, not on the grass or shoulders. Bicyclists should keep to the right with the flow of traffic.

Parents or chaperones should closely supervise their children. Running and climbing youngsters often fall and injure themselves.

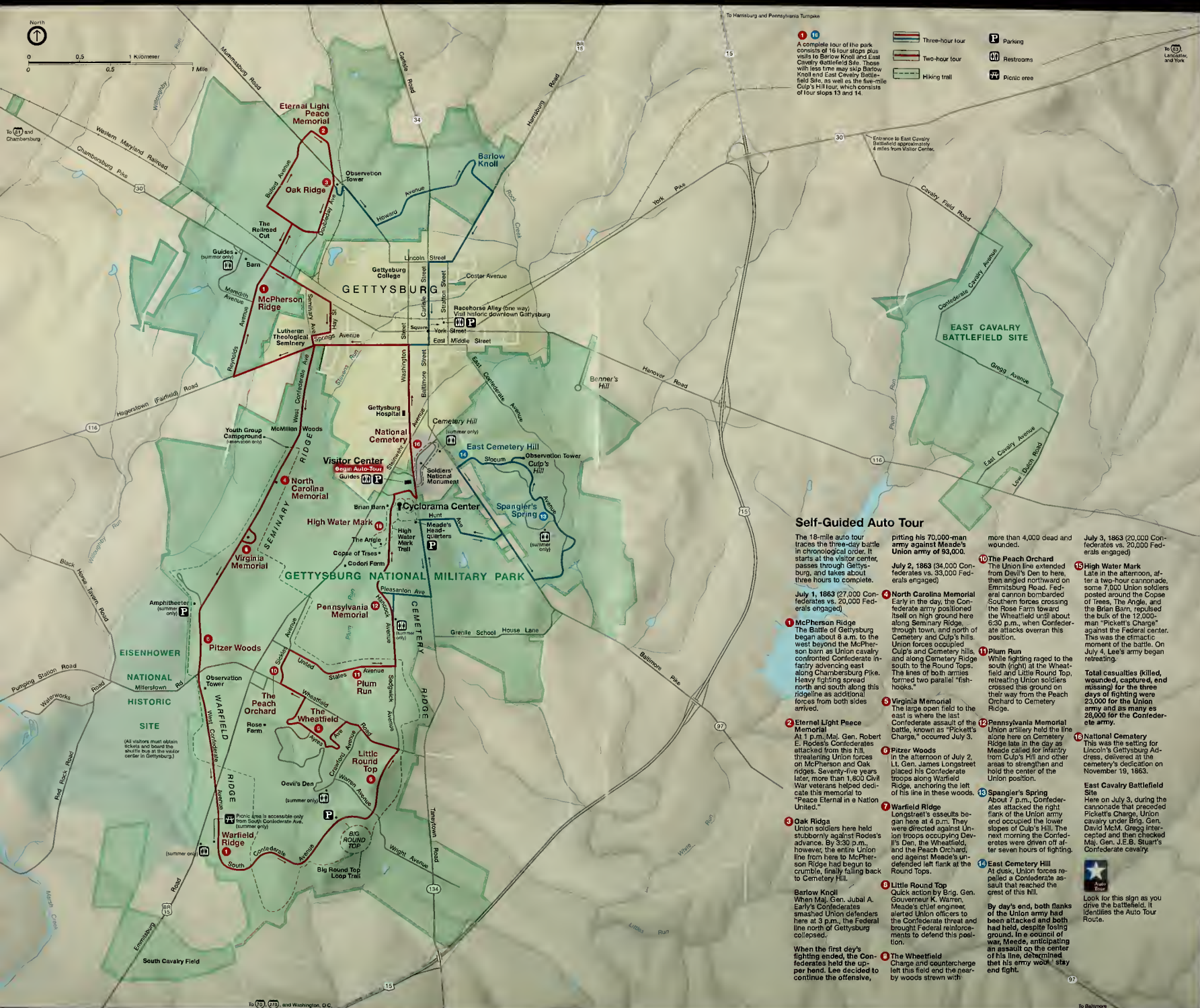
All historic sites, structures, and exhibits, as well as all plants, animals, and

minerals must be left undisturbed. Relic collecting or the possession of metal detectors within the park is not allowed. Please picnic in designated areas only.

Pets must be leashed and attended at all times. They may not be taken into the National Cemetery, visitor center, or Cyclorama Center.

If you have any questions about park rules or regulations, ask a ranger.

Touring the Battlefield



The LINCOLN ROOM MUSEUM

In The Historic WILLS HOUSE

The Wills House
in 1863

in dramatic and thrilling light and sound!

The Wills House today

WELCOME ... To All Who Come Here

The historic Wills House with its Lincoln Room is part of every American's heritage. It was here that the great and towering Abraham Lincoln completed the immortal Gettysburg Address. Voices and sounds from the past bid you welcome, bid you make your visit here your personal part of the American heritage.

FREE PARKING

GETTYSBURG
BUS TOUR
CENTER



The LINCOLN ROOM MUSEUM

LINCOLN SQUARE, GETTYSBURG, PA.

*Address delivered at the dedication of the
Cemetery at Gettysburg.*

*Four score and seven
brought forth on the
tion, conceived
to the propo
ation equal.*

*Now we are
testing wheth
so conceived
endure. We
of that war.
portion of the
place for those
that that matter
gettes fitting an
do this.*

*But, in a larger
cote - we can not c
hallow - this gr*

**See and
Hear**

- ★ the "Lincoln at Gettysburg Drama," the complete and dramatically portrayed story of what Lincoln must have been thinking as he wrote the immortal words to THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.
- ★ The very room in which President Lincoln completed his Gettysburg Address.
- ★ The world's largest collection of Gettysburg Lincolniana and man's largest Memorial dedicated to a speech.

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history relives in the Master bedroom at the head of the stairs, where Lincoln prepared his Immortal Gettysburg Address on November 18, 1863. Historic Happenings to Historic Memories preserved in respect, presented in accuracy.

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IN WORDS SO FEW . . .

The broken metal of war lies rusting quietly on the earthen carpet at Gettysburg . . . it is November 19, 1863. . . .

A few months ago the greatest battle of the Civil War was fought here, its dead have been laid to rest . . . a soft rain has been falling this day and the people have gathered to hear their leader speak to them from a crude wooden platform erected on the battlefield . . . the leader sits and listens with great admiration as the main speaker delivers a two-hour oration . . . but there was despair in his heart, also, for his own speech is but a few sentences in length . . . he wonders whether so few words can express to his people what he must tell them . . . that their sons died not uselessly here. . . . One thought keeps panicking him. . . . How long will such a puny speech live in the thoughts of his countrymen? Nevertheless, he begins . . .

"FOURSCORE AND SEVEN YEARS AGO . . ."



INSPIRES — You feel the spirit of Mr. Lincoln the Intellectual, Mr. Lincoln the Gentle, Mr. Lincoln the Mighty — Traits like these, imbedded forever into the woodwork, the wallpaper, and the floors. The Lincoln Room is part of our great National Heritage and is a must for every American.

LINCOLN ROOM MUSEUM



**See and
Hear** the 6'4"
TALL, exact life size
figure of President
Lincoln, sculptured in
wax, working on his
speech at the little table
by light from the old
gas chandelier.



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thrilling light
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*The Wills House
in 1863*

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WELCOME... To All Who Come Here

The historic Wills House with its Lincoln Room is part of every American's heritage. It was here that the great and towering Abraham Lincoln completed the immortal Gettysburg Address. Voices and sounds from the past bid you welcome, bid you make your visit here your personal part of the American heritage.

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Your score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that proposition, so conceived, can so endure. We are now testing whether that proposition of that war, portion of the place for that that that gets fitting do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot hallow—this ground, living and dead, to dedicate it, to

SEE and HEAR the "Lincoln at Gettysburg Drama," the complete and dramatically portrayed story of what Lincoln must have been thinking as he wrote the immortal words to THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

SEE The very room in which President Lincoln completed his Gettysburg Address.

SEE The world's largest collection of Gettysburg Lincolniana and man's largest Memorial dedicated to a speech.

See and
Hear
THE
IMMORTAL
GETTYSBURG
ADDRESS

IN WORDS SO FEW . . .

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"FOURSCORE AND SEVEN YEARS AGO . . ."

in the
LINCOLN ROOM MUSEUM

Lincoln Square, Gettysburg, Pa.



INSPIRES—You feel the spirit of Mr. Lincoln the Intellectual, Mr. Lincoln the Gentle, Mr. Lincoln the Mighty—Traits like these, imbedded forever into the woodwork, the wallpaper, and the floors. The Lincoln Room is part of our great National Heritage and is a must for every American.



SEE

and **HEAR** the 6'4" **TALL**, exact life size figure of President Lincoln, sculptured in wax, working on his speech at the little table by light from the old gas chandelier.

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(Prices subject to change.)

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Everyone Enjoys It . . .

My wife and I were particularly pleased with the tour. The commentary geographic description presented a leisurely, accurate panorama of the battlefield. I'm sure many laymen like myself would also be very pleased.
—Rev. J. A. Marssdorf, Los Angeles, California

We have toured the battlefield many times, with guides and without, and we recommend this as the best of them all.—J. W. Thomas, New York

We have just completed our second tour using this method. Our great-grandfather fought in the Civil War. The next time I return to this point of history, I shall take this tour again.—Victor Walton, Aberdeen High School, Maryland

An extremely good job. I recommend this tour method. Commentary and machinery are excellent.—Prof. Frederick Durham, University of Montreal

In my opinion this is the finest way to tour the battlefield. The description is very clear and gives a fine story of the three-day battle.—T. E. Murphy (Lt. Col. Ret.), Iowa

I fully enjoyed using your recorder. We thought the tour was wonderful and that it was worth much more than the price.—S. Perlmutter, Connecticut

Very explicit and informative, making possible a complete and detailed view of the battlefield. The historical background was excellent and the commentary was concise and to the point.—Rev. Philip Merdinger, New Jersey

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FEEL— the motion of the 1863
coach.

SEE— the countryside on your
way.

HEAR— the events of this historic
trip.

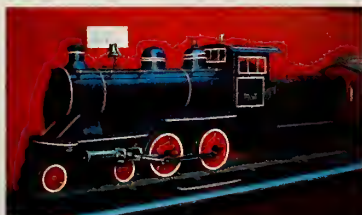


A "See It To Believe It" TRAIN RIDE.

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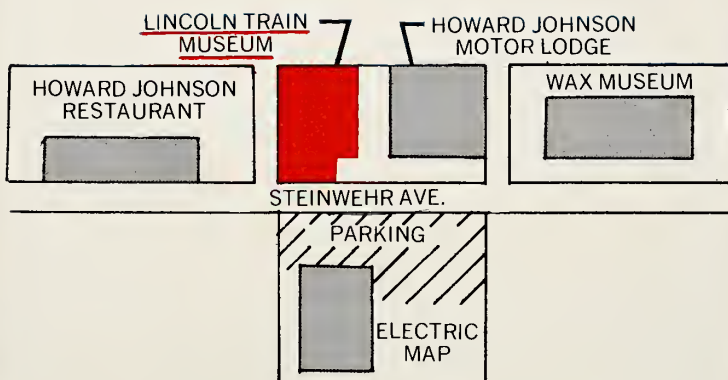
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GETTYSBURG

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 232 E. Market St., York, Pa. 17403

HOTEL AND MOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

No. of units and type of establishment listed
Distance from Lincoln Square listed
C—Cottages; H—Hotel; M—Motel

BATTLEFIELD MOTEL	M-18
Rt. 15 S.—2 Mi.	ED 4-4631
BLUE SKY MOTEL	M-15
Rt. 34 N.—4 MI.	
Phone Biglerville—Oial 677-7736	
COLONIAL MOTEL	M-30
Rt. 15 N.—1 Bk.	EO 4-3126
GOLTON MOTEL	M-16
Rt. 15 S.—6 Bks.	ED 4-5514
CRITERION MOTOR LODGE	M-14
Rt. 15 N.—2½ Bks.	ED 4-6208
EDGEWOOD MOTEL	C&M-10
Rt. 30 E.—4 MI.	EO 4-5030
GETTYSBURG MOTOR LODGE	M-70
Rt. 15 S.—6½ Bks.	ED 4-4103
HI-WAY MANOR	M-10
Rt. 30 E.—1 MI.	ED 4-4140
HOME SWEET HOME MOTEL	C&M-46
Rt. 15 S.—8 Bks.	EO 4-3916
HOTEL GETTYSBURG	H-100
Lincoln Square	ED 4-3181
HOWARD JOHNSON'S MOTOR LODGE	M-78
Rt. 15 S.—6½ Bks.	ED 4-1189
LARSON'S COURT	C&M-36
Rt. 30 W.—7 Bks.	ED 4-3141
MCGOY'S MOTEL	M-21
Rt. 30 E.—½ MI.	ED 4-1804
MOTEL SUNSET VIEW	C&M-6
Rt. 30 E.—3 MI.	ED 4-3835
PEACE LIGHT INN	C&M-27
Rt. 30 W.—1 MI.—Turn Right	EO 4-1416
PERFECT REST MOTEL	M-20
Rt. 15 S.—4 MI.	EO 4-1345
RAINBOW MOTEL	M-10
Rt. 34 N.—3 MI.	ED 4-2263
SUBURBAN MOTEL	M-16
Rt. 15 N.—1 MI.	EO 4-2504
SUNKEN GARDENS MOTEL	C-16
Rt. 30 E.—4 MI.	ED 4-4910
WHITE'S MOTEL	M-23
Rt. 15 S.—5 Bks.	ED 4-4915

ENTERTAINMENT AND AMUSEMENTS

GETTYSBURG DRIVING RANGE	
Rt. 30 W.—2 MI.	
Y-NOT MINIATURE GOLF	
Rt. 30 W.—4 Bks.	

RESTAURANTS

Summer season serving hours listed
C—Indicates serving cocktails
D—Indicates Drive-in
Distance from Lincoln Square listed

ADAMS HOUSE—C	ED 4-5014
Rt. 30 W.—½ Bk.	7 A.M.—2 A.M.
AVENUE DINER	EO 4-3235
Rt. 15 S.—4½ Bks.	6 A.M.—10 P.M.
BANKERT'S RESTAURANT—C	ED 4-4011
Rt. 140 S.—1 MI.	11 A.M.—10 P.M.
DISTELPINK BAKERY AND REST.—D	ED 4-2582
Rt. 15 N.—4 MI.	9 A.M.—12 P.M.
OUTCH CUPBOARD	ED 4-6117
Rt. 15 S.—½ Bks.	7 A.M.—9:30 P.M.
HOTEL GETTYSBURG REST.—C	ED 4-3181
Lincoln Square	7 A.M.—11 P.M.
HOWARD JOHNSON'S REST.—C	ED 4-4215
Rt. 15 S.—6½ Bks.	Open 7 A.M.
LAMP POST TEA ROOM	ED 4-3503
Rt. 15 N.—2 Bks.	7 A.M.—10 P.M.
PEACE LIGHT INN—C	ED 4-1416
Rt. 30 W.—1 MI., Turn Right	7 A.M.—9 P.M.
PENSUPREMB DAIRY BAR	EO 4-5713
Rt. 15 N.—2 MI.	7 A.M.—10 P.M.
PLAZA RESTAURANT	EO 4-1916
Lincoln Square—Special Children's Menu	
VARSITY DINER	ED 4-3013
Rt. 15 N.—1 Bk.	20 Hours

GIFT SHOPS

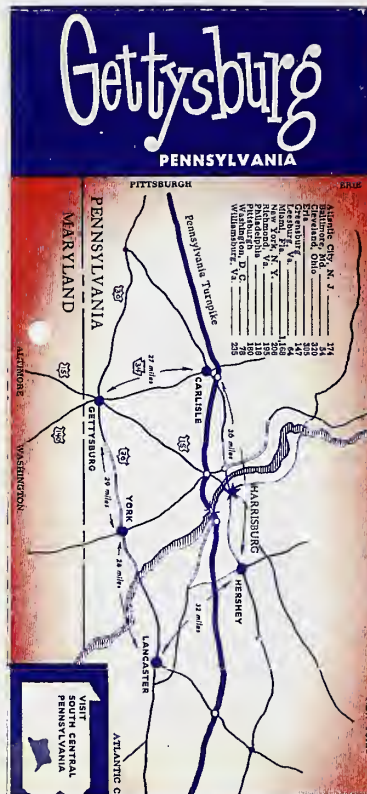
BENDER'S GIFT SHOP	ED 4-4315
Lincoln Square	
STUCKEY'S PEGAN SHOPPE	ED 4-2314
Rt. 15 S.—3 MI.	
THOMAS BROS. FAMOUS COUNTRY STORE AND MUSEUM	677-7447
Rt. 34 N.—7 MI. at Biglerville	
WAYSIDE FLOWERS AND GIFTS	ED 4-1328
Lincoln Square	

SERVICE STATIONS

AMBROSE PLYING "A" SERVICE	ED 4-5537
Rt. 15 S.—6 Bks.	
KELLER'S ESSO SERVICE	ED 4-4511
Rt. 15 S.—6 Bks.	

PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT

DAVE'S PHOTO SUPPLY	
Rt. 15 S.—6½ Bks.	



HISTORIC Gettysburg

AND SCENIC ADAMS COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

WHAT TO DO
WHERE TO GO
AND WHAT TO SEE

Around Town

Prepared for your assistance by
The Gettysburg Travel Council
For additional information,

Largest of the 2,300 monuments and markers on the 16,000-acre Battlefield in Pennsylvania's tribute listing the approximately 30,000 men from the state who fought here. Each Pennsylvania regiment which fought here has its own marker where it engaged in fighting.

More than 600 men killed overseas in World War II lie beneath these stones in the Gettysburg National Cemetery. Their families asked they be brought here from Europe and Asia to rest with the heroic men who died to save the nation four score years before.

Alabama's monument stands along South Confederate Ave. near the area from which a large number of its men marched forth on the afternoon of July 2, 1863, to smash against Little Round Top and Devil's Den.

A tourists' mecca is the Lincoln Speech Memorial in the National Cemetery here. Only monument in the world to a speech it recalls Lincoln's words that "government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."



UNION FORCES

Eighteen states were represented in the 76,000 man Union Army at Gettysburg, along with U. S. Regular Army troops. The states were Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

"PICKETT'S" CHARGE

More than 10,000 Confederates took part in Pickett's Charge. They were General George E. Pickett's Division of the Confederate First Corps and General Henry Heth's Division of the Third Corps. Pickett's men were the brigades of Generals L. A. Armistead, J. L. Kemper and R. B. Garnett, made up of 15 Virginia Regiments. Heth's Division included Brigades of Generals J. A. Pettigrew, James J. Archer and Joseph R. Davis.

"POP" GREENE

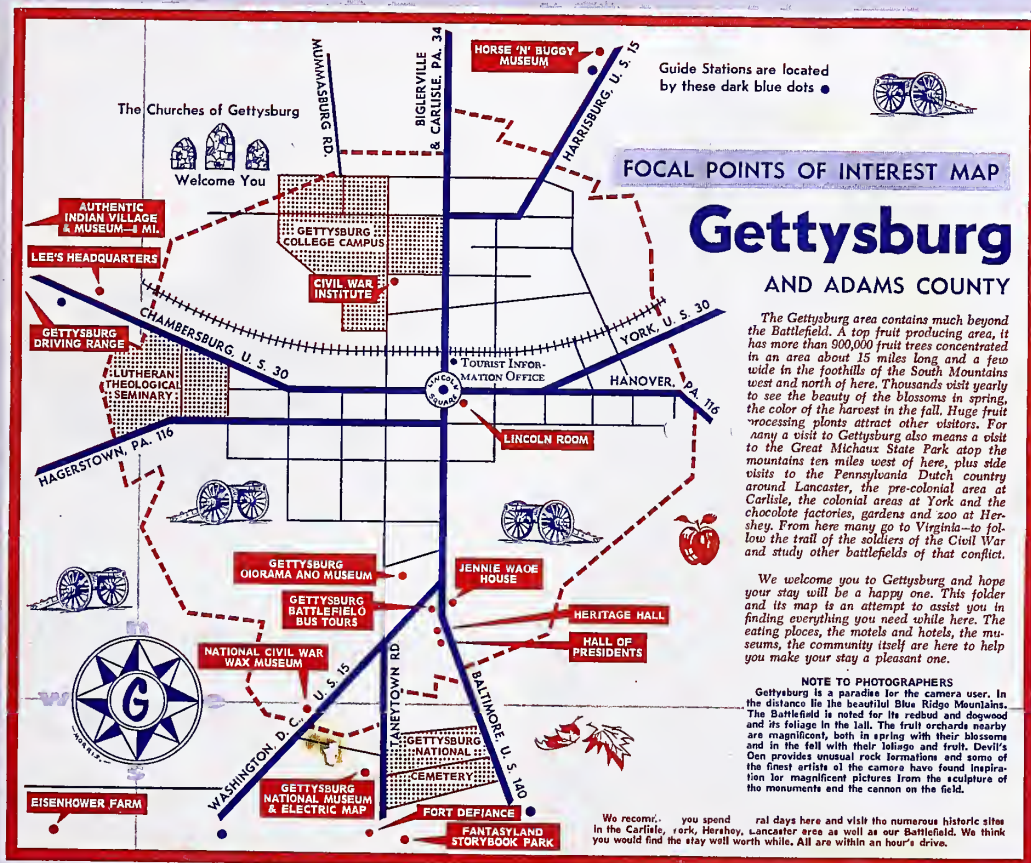
Gettysburg was a young man's battle, but an "excellent" officer saved the Union cause on the evening of July 2, 1863. Brig. Gen. George S. Greene, of Warwick, R. I., was 33 when he commanded the New York brigade on Culp's Hill which single handedly staved off the Confederate Second Corps until darkness stopped the battle and permitted reinforcements. An engineer, Greene, who built such things as the reservoir in New York's Central Park, lived to be 98.

TWIN BATTLES

About three miles east of here 10,000 Confederate Cavalrymen and about 2,000 Union horsemen were engaged in a mortal duel while Pickett's Confederates smashed against the Union Center. Under the "Last Stand" name, had artillery duel in the nation's history later they defeated John Stuart's Confederates.

CONFEDERATE TROOPS

Twenty-nine states, and the U. S. Regular Army, were represented at Gettysburg. One state, Maryland, had troops on both sides. The 12 states with troops in the 76,000 man Confederate Army included Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.



Guide Stations are located by these dark blue dots •

FOCAL POINTS OF INTEREST MAP

Gettysburg

AND ADAMS COUNTY

The Gettysburg area contains much beyond the Battlefield. A top fruit producing area, it has more than 900,000 fruit trees concentrated in an area about 15 miles long and a few wide in the foothills of the South Mountains west and north of here. Thousands visit yearly to see the beauty of the blossoms in spring, the color of the harvest in the fall. Huge fruit processing plants attract other visitors. For many a visit to Gettysburg also means a visit to the Great Michaux State Park atop the mountains ten miles west of here, plus side visits to the Pennsylvania Dutch country around Lancaster, the pre-colonial area at Carlisle, the colonial areas at York and the chocolate factories, gardens and zoo at Hershey. From here many go to Virginia to follow the trail of the soldiers of the Civil War and study other battlefields of that conflict.

We welcome you to Gettysburg and hope your stay will be a happy one. This folder and its map is an attempt to assist you in finding everything you need while here. The eating places, the motels and hotels, the museums, the community itself are here to help you make your stay a pleasant one.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS

Gettysburg is a paradise for the camera user. In the distance lie the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains and its foliage in the fall. The fruit orchards nearby are magnificent, both in spring with their blossoms and in the fall with their foliage and fruit. Devil's Den provides unusual rock formations and some of the finest artists of the camera have found inspiration for magnificent pictures from the sculpture of the monuments and the cannon on the field.

We recommend you spend several days here and visit the numerous historic sites in the Carlisle, park, Hershey, Lancaster area as well as all of the Battlefield. We think you would find the stay well worth while. All are within an hour's drive.

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Pick up any time at the many stations
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ton Streets EO 4-3131

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America's most beautiful land of make believe
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braves and their weapons
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THE LINCOLN ROOM
Where Lincoln wrote his famous address
Located on Lincoln Square EO 4-4438
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MUSEUMS AND POINTS OF INTEREST



2010 Membership Campaign

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Gettysburg, PA 17325

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*Partnering, Leading and Investing
in the future of Gettysburg*

David Wills House

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

The David Wills House opened in 2009 as an official part of Gettysburg National Military Park, and is operated by Main Street Gettysburg.

The museum tour is self-guided and takes approximately one hour. The museum includes five galleries, 2 recreated rooms, including the Lincoln bedroom, two interactive stations and two films. The building is accessible for people with disabilities.

To schedule a group tour for 15 or more visitors please call, 1-866-486-5735. Please call for more information, special accommodations or to schedule a group tour.

Seasonal hours, special events and admission fee information is available on our website at www.davidwillshouse.org

Call Toll-Free: 1-866-486-5735

Local: 717-334-2499



A Partnership of Main Street Gettysburg
& the Gettysburg National Military Park

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www.davidwillshouse.org

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David Wills House

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address



A museum that honors
Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address
inspired by the remarkable recovery of a
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A Partnership of Main Street Gettysburg
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in the future of Gettysburg*

Gettysburg

- *It sparks nostalgia, both nationally and internationally, as the place where the tide of the American Civil War changed and where President Abraham Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address.*
- *Its hallowed grounds are both a permanent memorial of the tumultuous battle that took place here, and a present day town of thriving businesses and residents who simply call it home.*
- *Its fusion of historic preservation and modern day life makes life or a visit here a unique experience.*

If you care about history and preserving the educational experience of future generations, if you care about a flourishing economy that offers an extraordinary place to live, work, and play, if you care about Gettysburg....

Join
Main Street Gettysburg!



Main Street Gettysburg is a non-profit organization comprised of community leaders with a mission to provide the economic boost to keep this small community of 7,000 residents and businesses vibrant while preserving this historic town for the 3 million plus annual visitors.

Main Street Gettysburg Membership

Become a partner in preserving
the most extraordinary small
town in the world...

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***"Main Street Gettysburg sets the
example of what Main Streets
should be doing in the 21st
century."***

Richard Moe
President, National Trust for
Historic Preservation

A Main Street Gettysburg Membership will leverage your contribution into powerful and impressive results for all to enjoy and experience. Examples are:

★Interpreting History

Main Street Gettysburg (MSG) operates the David Wills House, a museum that honors Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address inspired by the remarkable recovery of a town devastated by war. Licensed Town Guides provide inspirational town walking tours, and the Wayside Signage Program offers self-guided tours through Gettysburg.

★Preserving Historic Icons

MSG partners have restored the historic splendor of the Majestic Theater, the Gettysburg Train Station, and David Wills House. Schmucker Hall, a landmark rehabilitation project, is under way with anticipated completion by 2013, the Sesquicentennial of the Battle of Gettysburg.

★Improving Community Transportation

MSG partners with federal, state, regional and local public and private organizations to upgrade our roads, parking, transportation needs, signage and other infrastructure projects. With over 3 million visitors a year, this is a critically important challenge for this small town.

**★Attracting Visitors & Customers to
Community Businesses**

MSG partners with the Gettysburg Convention & Visitors Bureau and local businesses to achieve exceptional and cost effective marketing strategies. With the 150th anniversary of the Civil War just around the corner, Main Street Gettysburg is working diligently to ensure the 4 year Sesquicentennial celebrations draw visitors worldwide to experience and honor our rich American culture and history.



2010 Membership Levels:

★Take advantage of our "Early Bird" special
and **SAVE!!!**★

(Through December 2009 only!)

★Individual Levels:

	Through December	After January 1
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Individual + one	\$65	\$75
Family (2 adults and children)	\$85	\$100

★Business Level:

Flat Rate	\$225	\$250
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Gettysburg, PA 17325



Membership Benefits Include:

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- **Free admission** to the David Wills House museum for one year
- **Annual subscription** to our quarterly newsletter "Gettysburg Connections" highlighting the impacts your membership has had on the community, and "Legacy" the quarterly newsletter for the David Wills House.
- **Invitations** to the Annual Meeting and special events
- **Free Membership to the National Trust for Historic Preservation**
 - ◇ Annual Subscription to Preservation Magazine
 - ◇ Free or discounted admission to over 500 historic sites worldwide
- **Member window decal**

Business Members:

- **Networking Opportunities:** Partner with some of the largest local, county, state and national organizations
- **Marketing Exposure:** Member businesses will have a listing in our quarterly newsletter "Gettysburg Connections"
- **Logos showcased** on our website containing a link to member websites
- **Free Tickets:** 10 vouchers for a single visit to the David Wills House museum
- **Invitation** to the Annual Meeting and special events
- **Business member window decal**

The *Legacy* of Lincoln *Lives*

A Nation is divided with its very future at risk, a small town is ravaged by the aftermath of an epic battle and a two minute address dedicating a cemetery will echo through history with its message of hope and healing.

The War and the Wills House

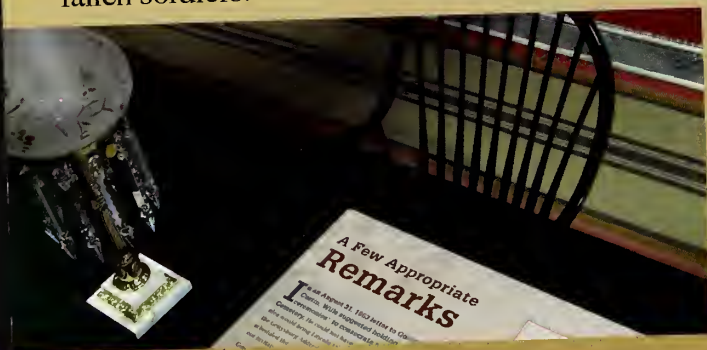
The David Wills House was the center of an immense clean-up effort in July of 1863, and served as a temporary hospital for wounded and dying soldiers. The Wills family helped to care for these fallen soldiers.



Lincoln Comes to Gettysburg

At the invitation of David Wills, President Abraham Lincoln comes to Gettysburg to "deliver a few appropriate remarks" for the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery. He, along with several other dignitaries, spent the night as a guest with the Wills family. During his stay, Lincoln placed the finishing touches on his immortal speech ***The Gettysburg Address***. This address, made on November 19, 1863, while only two minutes in length, lives today and provides a legacy of renewed hope to people the world-over.

David Wills, a prominent citizen in Gettysburg, was an attorney, businessman, and served on numerous boards. As such, Governor Andrew Curtin charged Wills with the great task of creating a cemetery to consecrate those Union Dead who fell at Gettysburg.



**THE
GETTYSBURG CONFERENCE
ON
RHETORICAL TRANSACTIONS
IN THE CIVIL WAR ERA**



**June 24 - 25, 1983
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania**

**THE
GETTYSBURG CONFERENCE
ON
RHETORICAL TRANSACTIONS
IN THE CIVIL WAR ERA**



**June 24 - 25, 1983
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania**

LODGING RESERVATION AT GETTYSBURG COLLEGE
GETTYSBURG CONFERENCE

June 24-25, 1983

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Gettysburg College

Gettysburg, PA 17325

(717) 337-1301

(717) 334-3131, Ext. 249

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** If more than one person will be staying in a room, please
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Information about lodging facilities other than at Gettysburg
College is found later in this brochure; persons wishing such
accommodations must make their own reservations.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

CONFERENCE ON RHETORICAL TRANSACTIONS

June 24-25, 1983

Mail to: Prof. David Hair

Gettysburg College

Gettysburg, PA 17325

(717) 334-3131, Ext. 240

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City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Registration fee: \$10.00. Make checks payable to "Gettysburg
Conference, David Hair".

PROGRAM

Friday, June 24, 1983

- 1:00 - 1:30 p.m. Registration, Information Desk
College Union Building
Gettysburg College
West Lincoln Avenue
- 2:00 p.m. Electric Map Auditorium
Gettysburg N.M.P. Visitor Center
Electric Map Program
Moderator: Dr. Donald H. Ecroyd,
Temple University,
Communication Instructor,
N.P.S.
Greetings: John Earnst, Superintendent
Gettysburg National Military
Park
- 3:15 p.m. Conducted Walk
Meet at Gettysburg Address Monument
Gettysburg National Cemetery
- 4:00 p.m. Cyclorama Center
Original Draft; Gettysburg Address
Cyclorama Painting Program
- 5:00 p.m. Cyclorama Auditorium
Address: Dr. Theodore Windt, University
of Pittsburgh: "Lincoln's Presidential
Rhetoric"
- 8:00 p.m. Public Lecture - Gettysburg College
Moderator: Dr. Charles E. Glassick,
President of Gettysburg College
Introduction of the Speaker: Chester O.
Harris, Chief, Interpretation and Visitor
Services, Mid-Atlantic Region,
National Park Service
Address: Dr. Russell F. Weigley, Temple
University: "Northern Public Opinion
during the Civil War"
Reception

PROGRAM

Saturday, June 25, 1983

At Gettysburg College

9:00 - 11:45 a.m.

Moderator: Dr. Ralph Towne
Temple University

Greetings: Dr. David Potts
Dean, Gettysburg College

Presentation of three of the selected
papers, with a mid-morning coffee break

11:45 a.m. - 1:15 p.m. Lunch

1:15 - 3:40 p.m.

Moderator: Dr. Herman Cohen
The Pennsylvania State
University

Presentation of three of the selected
papers, with a mid-afternoon coffee break

3:45 - 4:45 p.m.

Brief synopsis presentations and
distribution of copies of other papers
selected by the referees

Conference Directors: Dr. Donald H. Ecroyd
Temple University
Communication Instructor
Mid-Atlantic Region

Prof. J. David Hair
Gettysburg College

Chester O. Harris
Regional Chief, Interpretation &
Visitor Services
Mid-Atlantic Region

James C. Roach
Chief of Interpretation
Gettysburg National Military Park

AUTHORS AND TITLES OF SUBMITTED PAPERS

Charles L. Balcer (Augustana College, South Dakota), **"Communication of Compromise: a Critical Analysis of Daniel Webster's Seventh of March, 1850, Speech"**

Waldo W. Braden (Louisiana State University), **"The Lasting Qualities of the Gettysburg Address"**

Daniel Ross Chandler (Rutgers University), **"Henry Ward Beecher: A Nation's Tribune"**

Russell Taylor Church (University of Tennessee), **"The End of the War between the States - - A Rhetorical Analysis"**

Steve Depoe (Northwestern University), **"Lincoln's Irreparable Vision of a House Divided"**

H.L. Drake (Millersville State College, Pa.), **"A General Semantics Evaluation of the Orations of Abraham Lincoln and Edward Everett at the Dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg"**

Donald T. Garnett (Henderson State University, Ark.), **"Louis T. Wigfall - - The Fire Eater Hastens Civil War"**

Kathleen M. German (Miami University, Ohio), **"William Grayson's 'The Hireling and the Slave': An Analysis of Pro-Slavery Argument"**

Harlan Joel Gradin (University of North Carolina), **"Politics Now is Our Epic Poem": The Caning of Charles Sumner and the Loss of Control in Antebellum America"**

Timothy F. Grainey (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **"Jefferson Davis: The Inflexible Rhetorician"**

Judith D. Hoover (Indiana University), **"The Old Soldier and the Lost Cause: Irvin Cobb's Southern Strategy,"** and **"The Slavery Question: A Sectional Dilemma and Demagogue's Delight"**

Bill M. Huddleston (University of Missouri) and Sidney R. Hill, Jr. (Mississippi State University), **"William Lowndes Yancey: A Patriotic Anomaly"**

Nels Juleus (Allegheny College) **"The Ways of Artemus Ward with an Audience"**

Mary Jane Means (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire), **"The American Civil War Through the Eyes of Punch: A Stylistic Analysis of Cartoons"**

Scott Owen Reed (Collinsville, Illinois), **"Personal Liberty, National Union - - Military Arrests of Lawyers in Illinois during the Civil War"**

Brant Short (Indiana University), **"Webster's First Reply to Hayne: The Forgotten Address"**

Larry James Winn (Western Kentucky University), **"Bonfires and Mourning Veils: The Shifting Exigence in Jefferson Davis' Rhetorical Situation"**

Referees:

Dr. Herman Cohen The Pennsylvania State University

Dr. Richard Leo Enos, Carnegie-Mellon University

Dr. Richard B. Gregg, The Pennsylvania State University

Dr. Ralph Towne, Temple University

THE GETTYSBURG CONFERENCE

Hosts

Gettysburg College

Gettysburg National Military Park, National Park Service,
United States Department of the Interior

Sponsors

The National Park Service

The Eastern National Park and Monument Association

The Speech Communication Departments of
The Pennsylvania State University
Temple University
The University of Pittsburgh

Friday's program includes a visit to the National Military Park, including the Manuscript Exhibit, and two principal addresses. These addresses will be presented by Dr. Russel F. Weigley, Professor of History at Temple University, and Dr. Theodore Windt, Associate Professor of Rhetoric at the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Weigley is a past president of the Pennsylvania Historical Association and the America Military Institute. He served as editor of the recent highly acclaimed **Philadelphia: A 300 Year History**, also contributing the essay, "The Border City in Civil War, 1854 - 1865". Among his recent books are **Eisenhower's Lieutenants** (recipient of the Athenaeum of Philadelphia 1982 award for nonfiction, **History of the United States Army, The America Way of War**, and **Towards an American Army: Military Thought from Washington to Marshall**. Dr Windt is nationally know for his studies of Presidential rhetoric and edited **Presidential Rhetoric, 1961 - 1980** and **Essays on Presidential Rhetoric**.

Saturday's program includes symposia of presentations from selected papers dealing with the conference theme, and synopsis presentations of other submitted papers. These papers deal with both print and nonprint media, symbolic communication, and theatre, as well as interpersonal and public speech transactions.

Conference social activities include receptions at the National Military Park and at Gettysburg College.

ACCOMMODATIONS IN GETTYSBURG

- Near Gettysburg College: College Motel, 345 Carlisle Street
(717) 334-6731
Criterion Motor Lodge, 337 Carlisle Street
(717) 334-6268
Gettysburg Travel Lodge,
10 E. Lincoln Avenue
(717) 334-6235
- Near Gettysburg National Military Park: Holiday Inn, 516 Baltimore Street
(717) 334-6211
Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge,
301 Steinwehr Avenue
(717) 334-1188
Quality Inn Gettysburg Motor Lodge,
382 Steinwehr Avenue
(717) 334-1103

TRAVEL INFORMATION

All who register for the conference will receive from the Gettysburg Travel Council a packet of materials containing travel directions and a map, as well as other informative pamphlets.

EXHIBITS ON DISPLAY DURING THE CONFERENCE

The Gettysburg Address, "First Draft", is one of five surviving copies in Lincoln's handwriting. The second page was written in Gettysburg. It was given to the Library of Congress in 1916. By means of an agreement between the Library of Congress and the National Park Service, this exhibit is made possible.

Lincoln and the Gettysburg Address, a portrait by Francis B. Carpenter was probably painted in Washington, D.C. early in 1864. Several of Carpenter's paintings were completed in the White House when he lived as a guest of the President.

The Cyclorama Painting. Paul Philippoteaux, the artist, came to Gettysburg in 1881 to study the battlefield and interview eyewitnesses to Pickett's Charge. He made sketches and photographs and completed the painting in 1884. The (356 feet by 26 feet) painting was declared a National Treasure by the U.S. Congress.

The Electric Map, located in the park's Visitor Center, provides an excellent orientation to the Battle of Gettysburg. The 30-minute program details the fighting of July 1, 2, and 3, and accurately presents the area as it looked in 1863.

THE 120th ANNIVERSARY

You are cordially invited to extend your stay in Gettysburg to experience the Civil War Heritage Days, a week-long series of events, starting June 25 and culminating July 4, marking the 120th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MID-ATLANTIC REGION
143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
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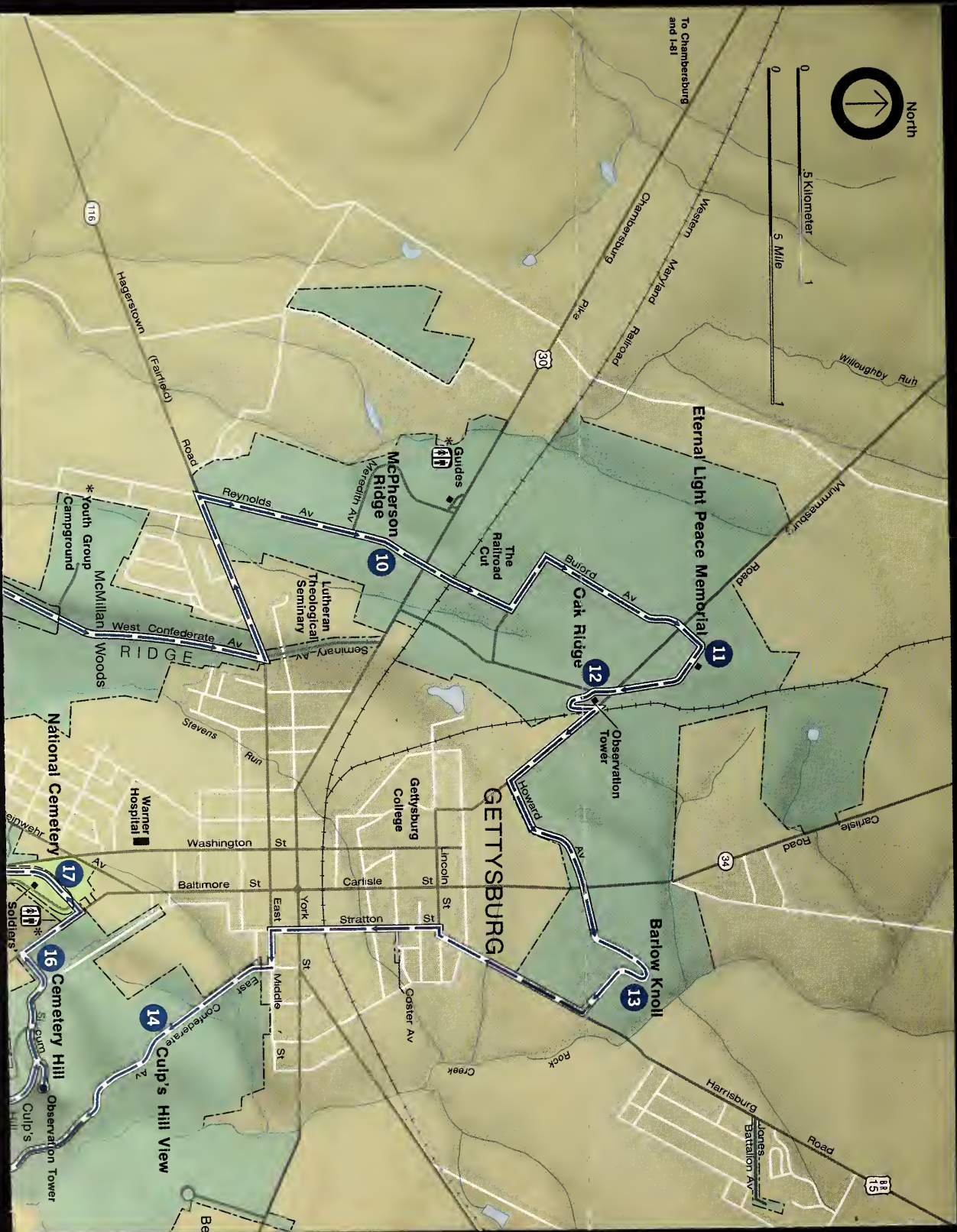
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Gettysburg



Gettysburg

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Pennsylvania



Gettysburg

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National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Three Days in July

On June 3, 1863, a month after his dramatic victory at Chancellorsville, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee began marching his Army of Northern Virginia westward from his camps around Fredericksburg, Va. Once through the gaps of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Southerners trudged northward into Maryland and Pennsylvania. They were followed by the Union Army of the Potomac under Gen. Joseph Hooker, but Lee, whose cavalry under J.E.B. Stuart was absent on a rash raid around the Federal forces, had no way of knowing his adversary's whereabouts.

The two armies touched by chance at Gettysburg on June 30. The main battle opened on July 1 with Confederates attacking Union

troops on McPherson Ridge west of town. Though outnumbered, the Federal forces (now commanded by Gen. George G. Meade) held their position until afternoon, when they were finally overpowered and driven back to Cemetery Hill south of town. The Northerners labored long into the night over their defenses while the bulk of Meade's army arrived and took up positions.

On July 2 the battlelines were drawn up in two sweeping arcs. The main portions of both armies were nearly 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) apart on parallel ridges: Union forces on Cemetery Ridge, Confederate forces on Seminary Ridge to the west. Lee ordered an attack against both Union flanks. James Longstreet's thrust

on the Federal left overran the Peach Orchard, left the Wheatfield strewn with dead and wounded, and turned the base of Little Round Top into a shambles. Farther north, Richard S. Ewell's evening attack on the Federal right at East Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill, though momentarily successful, could not be exploited to Confederate advantage.

On July 3 Lee's artillery opened a 2-hour bombardment that for a time engaged the massed guns of both sides in a thundering duel for supremacy, but did little to soften up the Union lines on Cemetery Ridge. Then, in a desperate attempt to recapture the partial success of the previous day, some 12,000 Confederates

under George E. Pickett advanced across the open fields toward the Federal center. Only one Southerner in three retired to safety.

With the repulse of Pickett's assault, the Battle of Gettysburg was over. The Confederate army that staggered back into Virginia was physically and spiritually exhausted. Never again would Lee attempt an offensive operation of such magnitude. And Meade, though criticized for not pursuing Lee's troops, would forever be remembered as the man who won the battle that has come to be known as the "High Water Mark of the Confederacy."

Cover: Detail from the painting of Pickett's charge by Paul Philippoteaux

Far left: Robert E. Lee, Confederate commander at Gettysburg.

Left: George Gordon Meade, Union commander.



Far left: Gettysburg in 1863 as seen from Seminary Ridge. The battle began here along the Chambersburg Pike (right foreground) on July 1.

Left: Meade's Headquarters in 1863.



Far left: Abraham Lincoln, November 8, 1863.

Left: The only known photograph showing Lincoln (inside white circle) at Gettysburg during the dedication of the National Cemetery on November 19, 1863.

Visiting the Park

The fighting at Gettysburg is history. Upon these peaceful, rolling Pennsylvania fields more men fell than in any other battle fought in North America before or since. Many of the Union soldiers who died here are buried in the National Cemetery where Abraham Lincoln delivered that simple, poignant statement of purpose—the Gettysburg Address.

Much has been written and said about this, the greatest battle of the Civil War, and many are the treasured artifacts collected in museums here and across the country. But the most tangible link to those three days in July is still the battlefield itself, parts of which look much the same today as they did at the time of the battle. Fences, rocks, hills, cannon, and even the monuments (which were not here then, of course) offer the imaginative visitor the opportunity to ponder and try

to understand what happened here.

Park rangers lead walks, give talks, and present programs at various locations on the battlefield to help visitors visualize the personal impact of past events. The Visitor Center has orientation displays, Civil War exhibits, current schedules of ranger-conducted programs, and the Electric Map presentation that shows, through the use of colored lights, troop movement during the battle. Admission is charged for the map program.

Auto tours conducted for a fee (\$10) by licensed battlefield guides begin at the visitor center. Groups may wish to make advance reservations for bus tours with the services of a licensed battlefield guide included (\$20). Reservations also can be made for organized youth group camps, available from mid-

April to mid-October (no charge). Inquiries should be made to Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, PA 17325. Please state the day and hours of your visit.

The Cyclorama Center has exhibits, a 10-minute film, "From These Hallowed Grounds," and a spectacular painting by Paul Philippoteaux of Pickett's charge. It also displays, through the use of colored lights, troop movement during the battle. Admission is charged only for the Cyclorama program.

For information about motel accommodations, restaurants, privately owned campgrounds, and other facilities in the community, please check at the visitor center with a representative of the Gettysburg Travel

Council or write them at Gettysburg, PA 17325.

Gettysburg National Military Park is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Gettysburg, PA 17325, is in charge.

How to See the Battlefield

You have probably come to Gettysburg in your car. By following the Auto Tour on the other side of this folder, you can easily drive around the battlefield in 2-3 hours. At most of the numbered stops, markers describe significant action during the 3 days of battle.

The best way to sense the land and the slower pace of Gettysburg's past is to walk the battlefield as thousands of soldiers once did. The High Water Mark Trail, about 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) long, begins at the Cyclorama Center. You will see regimental monuments, part of an artillery battery, the land defended by Union soldiers in repulsing Pickett's charge, and General Meade's headquarters.

The Big Round Top Loop Trail reveals assemblage of the plants, animals, and rocks of the Pennsylvania hardwood forest. Stone breastworks built

by the armies are visible along the way. The 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) trail takes about an hour to walk and starts just beyond Auto Tour Stop 3. For a longer hike, inquire about the 16-kilometer (10-mile) Compass Hike used by the Boy Scouts of America as part of their Heritage Trails Program.

Besides these trails, there are paths to Devil's Den and to the Point of Woods near the Virginia Memorial where General Lee spoke to his defeated men, and a self-guided tour through the National Cemetery.

The best place to begin your tour of the battlefield is the park visitor center, shown on the map at right. The Cyclorama Center and the National Cemetery are both only a short walk away.

Gettysburg National Cemetery

When the armies marched away from Gettysburg on July 5, 1863, they left behind a community in shambles and more than 51,000 casualties. Wounded and dying were crowded into every building. Most of the dead lay in hasty and inadequate graves; some had not been buried at all.

This situation distressed Pennsylvania's Gov. Andrew Curtin, who commissioned a local attorney, David Wells, to purchase land for a



proper burial ground for the Union dead. Within 4 months of the battle, reinterment began on 6.9 hectares (17 acres) that became Gettysburg National Cemetery.

The cemetery was dedicated on November 19, 1863. The principal speaker, Edward Everett, delivered a well-received 2-hour oration rich in historical detail and classical allusion. He was followed by President Abraham Lincoln, whose 2-minute address transformed Gettysburg from a scene

of carnage into a symbol, giving meaning to the sacrifice of the dead and inspiration to the living.

Less than half of the Union battle dead finally interred in the national cemetery had been removed from their field graves by the day of the dedication. Within a few years, however, the bodies of 3,700 Union soldiers killed in the battle had been reinterred in the cemetery and the landscaping completed. Through the years, from the Spanish-

American War to the Vietnam conflict, United States veterans continued to be buried here. Today the cemetery is the final resting place for more than 7,000 honorably discharged servicemen and their dependents.



The Gettysburg Address

After Abraham Lincoln completed his "few appropriate remarks" at the dedication of Gettysburg National Cemetery, he turned to his friend Ward Lamon and remarked, "Lamon, that speech won't scour. It is a list failure." The world has not affirmed that judgment and, instead, considers it one of the supreme masterpieces of eloquence in the English language.

During the summer season, thanks to an agreement between the Library of Congress and the National Park Service, the Cyclorama Center contains a special Gettysburg Address Exhibit in which, depending upon the time of your visit, you will be able to see the original of Lincoln's first or second draft copy.

The Gettysburg Address contains 272 words and took about two minutes to deliver. Contrary to popular belief, Lincoln

did not write the speech on the back of an envelope on the way to Gettysburg. Actually he took great pains in its formulation. He wrote the first draft in Washington shortly before November 18 and revised it at the home of David Wells in Gettysburg sometime before the dedication.

The second draft, written entirely in ink on two pages of the same paper used for part of the first draft, reflects Lincoln's first revision of the address and, except for the words "under God," constitutes the text of the speech he delivered at the dedication ceremony. Although the exact origin of this draft cannot be determined, evidence suggests that Lincoln wrote it shortly after his return to Washington.

Eisenhower National Historic Site

Adjacent to the Gettysburg battlefield is the retirement home of Dwight D. Eisenhower. Due to critical space limitations at the Eisenhower home and the lack of on-site parking, all visits to the site are conducted through a reservation/shuttle system and begin at the Tour Information Center at the lower end of Gettysburg National Military Park Visitor Center. Only a limited number of tours are available each day and tickets are distributed on a first-come-first-

served basis. Tickets are free but there is a small fee for the concession-operated shuttles. Eisenhower National Historic Site is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Address all inquiries to the Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, PA 17325.

Gettysburg

Regulations and Safety Tips

Use extreme caution driving the park roads, especially where they intersect with heavily traveled highways. Please obey the posted speed limits and be cautious at blind curves and on one-way roads. Bikers should keep to the

right with the flow of traffic. Park in designated areas or on the avenues, not on the grass. Do not climb on cannon and monuments. Pets must be leashed and attended at all times. They may not be taken

into the visitor center or crowded areas. Running and climbing youngsters frequently fall and injure themselves, so parents are urged to closely supervise their children.

All historic sites, structures, and exhibits, as well as all plants, animals, and minerals, must be left undisturbed. Relic collecting or possession of metal detectors within the park is not allowed. Please picnic in designated areas.



Touring the Park

An absorbing historical experience awaits those who want to tour the battlefield at their own pace. The following narrative describes stops on the auto tour, which begins at the visitor center. (For walking tours of the park, see the section "How to See the Battlefield" on the other side of the folder.)

1 High Water Mark
Here at the Copse of Trees and The Angle, Pickett's charge was halted on July 3. This was the climax at Gettysburg.

2 Pennsylvania Memorial
On a field noted for its monuments, the one outstanding Statues of officers and bronze nameplates call the roll of nearly 35,000 Pennsylvanians who fought here.

3 Little Round Top
Quick action by Meade's chief engineer, Gen. Gouverneur Warren, alerted Union commanders to the impending Confederate attack here on July 2 and foiled southern hopes for early victory.

4 Devil's Den
Longstreet's July 2 attack cleared Union troops from these boulders. Confederate sharpshooters, one of whose barricades can still be seen, fired on Little Round Top from here.

5 The Wheatfield
Clash after clash of troops on July 2 left these fields blood-soaked but resulted in little significant gain for either side.

6 The Peach Orchard
On July 2 Gen. Daniel Sickles' Union salient extended from Devil's Den to here, then angled northward on the Emmitsburg Road. Federal batteries from this high ground bombarded Confederates to the south and west before Longstreet's attack shattered their line.

7 Pitzer Woods
After a skirmish at noon on July 2, the Confederates occupied these woods. Four hours later they attacked and smashed Sickles' line along the road. 5 kilometers (3 miles) to the east.

8 Virginia Memorial
General Lee watched the gallant charge of July 3 from here. And when it failed, he rode forward to the fields in front of you and rallied his men.

9 North Carolina Memorial
Along and in front of this ridge, Lee marshaled his forces, among them thousands of North Carolinians, for the supreme effort on July 3.

10 McPherson Ridge
Just beyond McPherson's barn, the Battle of Gettysburg began early on July 1. Gen. John F. Reynolds, whose Union infantry held this line, was killed in the woods to the left.

11 Eternal Light Peace Memorial
This memorial was dedicated in 1938 on the 75th anniversary of the battle, to "Peace Eternal in a Nation United." The arrival of Gen. Robert Rodes' Confederate divi-

sion on this hill at 1 p.m. on July 1 threatened Federal forces west and north of Gettysburg.

12 Oak Ridge
Union troops here held stubbornly against Rodes' advance from Oak Hill to the north on the afternoon of July 1.

13 Barlow Knoll
When Jubel Early's Confederates smashed Union defenders here on the afternoon of July 1, the Federal line north of Gettysburg collapsed.

From Barlow Knoll, take U.S. 15 toward Gettysburg to the point where it curves right. Just past the curve, turn left on Stratton Street. Continue to East Middle Street, then turn left and drive east one block to East Confederate Avenue (Liberty Street). Turn right on East Confederate Avenue and proceed to Culp's Hill View.

14 Culp's Hill View
At dusk on July 2 Gen. Edward Johnson's Confederates unsuccessfully attacked Union troops on Culp's Hill (ahead), advancing over the fields to your left.

15 Spangler's Spring
Though repulsed at Culp's Hill, the Confederates seized this spring and the Union earthworks north of it, only to lose them the next morning.

16 Cemetery Hill
Here Union troops rallied late on July 1. The next evening they repulsed a Confederate assault that reached the crest of the hill east of this road.

17 National Cemetery
Soldiers' National Monument, commemorating Union dead who fell here, stands near the spot where President Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address.

This concludes the auto tour except for the East Cavalry Battlefield Site, 116. Here Union cavalry under Gen. D. M. Gregg intercepted and defeated J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry.

Note: Bikers are welcome on all park roads, but the less-traveled roads are best for bicycle-riding. The Bike Tours shown on the map are recommended. The park also has a 13-kilometer (8-mile) Bicycle Trail for those with horses. It begins at McMillan Woods and passes through much of the second- and third-day battle areas.

Gettysburg

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Pennsylvania



Gettysburg

Scene of the decisive Battle of Gettysburg, marking the turning point of the American Civil War, and place where Abraham Lincoln made his celebrated Gettysburg Address.

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *J. A. Krug, Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, *Newton B. Drury, Director*

Gettysburg is the field of one of the greatest battles ever fought on American soil. The outcome affected the destiny of a Nation. We now know that those who perished there on the field of battle did not die in vain. The field of Gettysburg ever will remain a place of pilgrimage for Americans. On it their Nation was tested. The Nation has endured.

The name of Gettysburg is immortalized not only by the heroic feats of arms which were performed there, but by Abraham Lincoln's noble address delivered a few months after the battle when he came to Gettysburg to dedicate a portion of the field as the burial ground of those who fell in the struggle. Lincoln's words have perpetuated in the minds and hearts of our people the high purpose of the brave men who died at Gettysburg. The spot on which the martyr President uttered his immortal words is now appropriately marked by the Soldiers' National Monument in the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

Battle of Gettysburg

In June 1863, as a result of victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville during the preceding months, the military spirit of the Confederacy was at "high noon." By a daring thrust into Northern territory and a defeat of the Union Army on its own soil, Southern leaders felt that the strained bonds holding the North to the task of preserving the Union could be sev-

ered, the war ended, and peace established on the basis of Southern independence.

At Gettysburg on July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, the Confederate Army, commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee, attempted to destroy the Union Army of the Potomac, commanded by Gen. George G. Meade, on its own soil. This battle has become known as the High Watermark of the Confederacy. It marked the turn of the tide in the war.

Using the Shenandoah Valley as an avenue of approach into Pennsylvania, Lee's army began moving northwestward from Fredericksburg on June 3, crossed the Potomac River at Williamsport and Shepherdstown, and proceeded toward Harrisburg. Unforeseen circumstances between June 25 and 29 deprived Lee of nearly every advantage he expected to gain by his daring march into the North. The absence of Stuart, commanding the Confederate cavalry, during a long, circuitous tour around the rear of the Union Army, had deprived Lee of information concerning the movements of the enemy. The Union Army, moving due northward from Fredericksburg had thus reached Frederick, Md., before Lee, across the mountains at Chambersburg, Pa., learned on June 28 of its near presence.

Lee at once altered his plans. He abandoned his proposed movement on Harrisburg, and directed a concentration of his entire force at the eastern base of the South Mountains, 8 miles from Gettysburg.

Meade needed information. Buford's cavalry division, with the infantry corps of Reynolds and Howard following close at hand, reached Gettysburg on June 30 to make a reconnaissance. On the morning of July 1 Buford moved to the ridge west of the town. Here, at 8 o'clock, he encountered Heth's Confederate division which was approaching Gettysburg from the west. Reynolds directed his troops into the struggle and ordered forward also those of General Howard. At this juncture Reynolds was killed. Heth's division, momentarily forced back, received reinforcements, but the Confederates were losing ground when Rodes' division, hastening southward on Oak Ridge, struck the right flank of the Union line on McPherson Ridge. The opportune arrival of Early's Confederate division on the Harrisburg Road broke the Union line north of Gettysburg, forcing the Union troops to retreat southward through the streets of the town. The Union flank on the northwest and west was left exposed. It soon collapsed, and its fragments fell back through Gettysburg to Cemetery Hill.

The unexpected encounter of July 1

presented to Lee unforeseen advantages. The greater part of the Confederate Army was at hand. While the Union line was forming in the shape of a great hook, extending from Spangler's Spring to Cemetery Hill and southward toward Little Round Top, Lee was preparing his battle line on Seminary Ridge and eastward through the streets of Gettysburg.

The forenoon of July 2 wore away. Then, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon Longstreet's batteries on the Confederate right broke the silence. A Confederate division struck at Little Round Top. Failing there, the attack spread to Devil's Den and the Wheatfield. In the meantime, other Confederate troops swept through the Peach Orchard and drove Sickles' Union line from its advance position back to the foot of Cemetery Ridge. Confederate troops gained a foothold momentarily on the crest of the ridge. Four hours of desperate struggle had broken the Peach Orchard salient, left the Wheatfield strewn with dead and wounded, and the base of Little Round Top a shambles.

At the same time, Ewell, on the Confederate left, was expected to attack the

Bloody Angle on Cemetery Ridge, farthest point reached by Pickett's charge



Big and Little Round Tops as seen from



Union position on Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill. The plan did not work perfectly, however, and the attack came a little late. Seldom, if ever, surpassed in its dash and desperation, this assault lacked the culminating fury of concerted action. Some of the Confederates stopped on the slopes of Culp's Hill, near Spangler's Spring. Early's men reached the crest of East Cemetery Hill, only to be forced back. Rodes' troops did not attack. Darkness brought an intermission to the bloody combat.

Lee, encouraged by partial success, determined to attack the Union center. The dawn of July 3, however, broke with the thunder of Union guns on the Union right in the area of Spangler's Spring and Culp's Hill. Seven hours of furious fighting found the Union troops again in possession of their earthworks at Spangler's Spring. The Spring, whose waters had for a time served Confederate wounded and thirsty, had again become a Union possession.

With the struggle ended at Spangler's Spring, comparative quiet followed, except for casual skirmishing and the intermittent sniping of sharpshooters. Presently, at 1 o'clock, 138 Confederate guns in line

from the Peach Orchard to the Seminary let loose a terrific cannonade. Eighty Union guns on Cemetery Ridge responded in a duel which lasted nearly 2 hours.

Then, with Pickett's division as a spearhead, more than 15,000 Confederates advanced in magnificent array. On nearing the Union line at the stone wall on Cemetery Ridge, the Confederates charged into the withering fire of double canister and concentrated infantry volleys. From the front and flank fire, the advancing lines crumbled, reformed, and again pressed ahead. Only a hundred men crossed the stone wall at the Angle on Cemetery Ridge. The remnants of the divisions of Pickett, Heth, and Pender staggered back toward Seminary Ridge. The repulse of the attack became known as the High Watermark where the tide of the Confederacy had "swept to its crest, paused, and receded."

Lee's final great effort at Gettysburg had spent itself. Late on the afternoon of July 4, he began an orderly retreat southwardly over the Hagerstown Road, and on the night of July 13 crossed the Potomac into Virginia.

as seen from Confederate battle line



Eternal Light Peace Memorial



Notes on the Battle

Eighteen states were represented in the Union Army, 12 in the Confederate, at Gettysburg. Maryland contributed military units to both armies. In the battle, 75,000 Confederates were pitted against 88,000 Union troops. Lee lost, in killed, wounded, and captured, a total of 28,000, as against a Union loss of 23,000. The bodies of approximately 7,000 men of both armies, given temporary burial on the battlefield, were later removed. Of these, 3,704 Federals were interred in Gettysburg National Cemetery and 3,320 Confederates were transferred to Southern cemeteries. An unknown additional number, totaling possibly 3,000, were reburied in home cemeteries.

The Park

In 1895 the battlefield of Gettysburg was made a national military park by act of Congress. In that year the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, which was founded a few months after the battle, transferred its holdings of 600 acres of land, 17 miles of avenues, and 320 monuments and markers, to the Federal Government. Today the park contains approximately 2,448 acres of land, 26 miles of paved avenues, and more than 2,000 monuments and markers.

Service to the Public

Information and free literature concerning the park may be secured at the National Park Service Office in the Post Office Building, at the office of the National Cemetery, or at the park entrance stations. A 16-page illustrated booklet on Gettysburg National Military Park may be obtained from the park superintendent or from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 10 cents a copy. The services of park historians are available in the park museum and for tours with educational groups. Qualified guides, licensed by the National Park Service, operate under the supervision of the park superintendent.

A complete guide tour of the park covers the area of the battle of July 1, west and north of Gettysburg, and the battleground of July 2 and 3, which lies south of the town. The fee for this tour, which covers more than 20 miles of park avenues and requires approximately 2 hours, is \$3. A special tour, covering the main points of interest and requiring approximately 1 hour, is available at a fee of \$2. During the summer season, the services of ranger historians are available at the Peace Memorial, Little Round Top, the Pennsylvania Monument, and at Spangler's Spring.

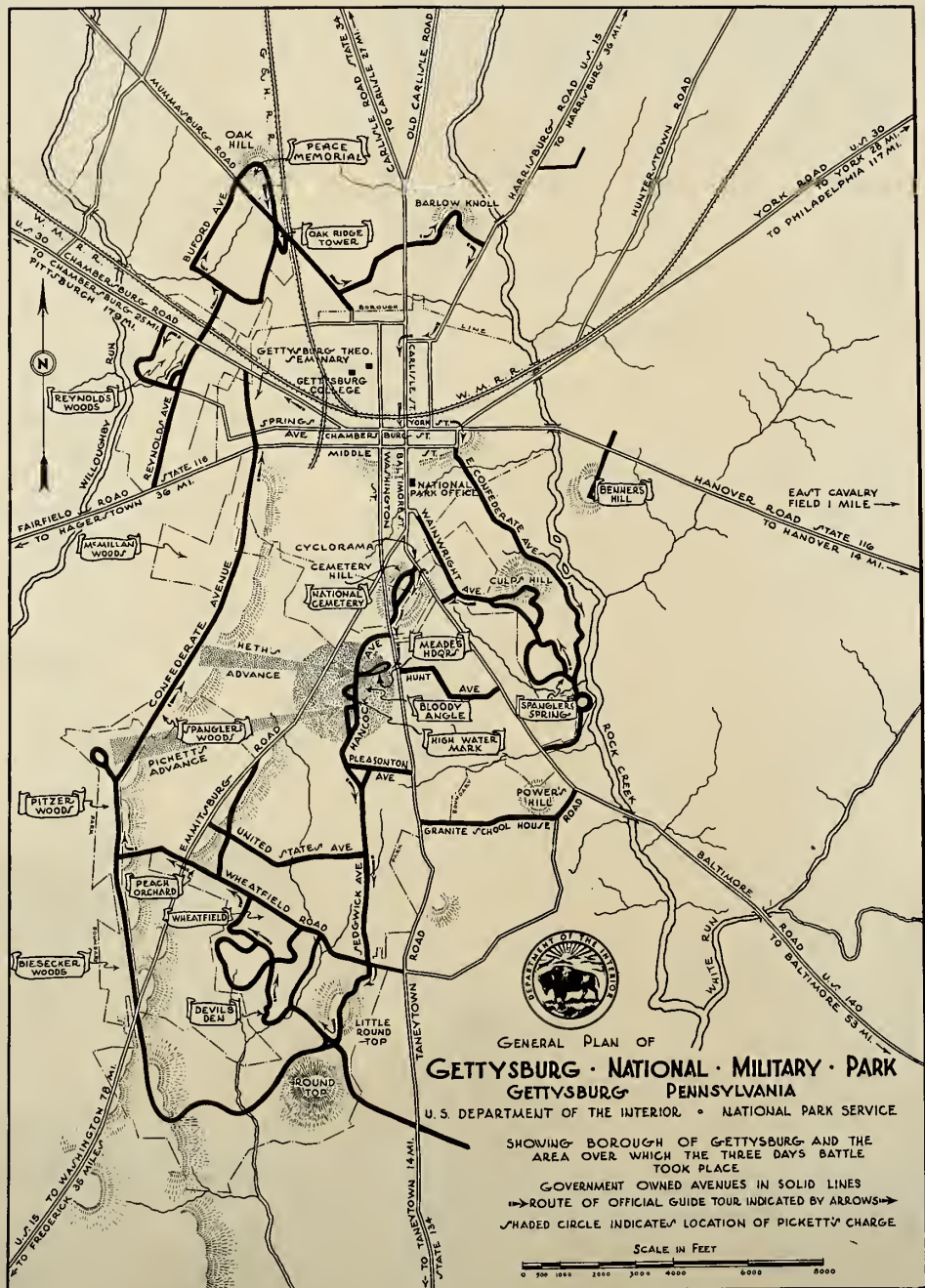
How to Reach the Park

Gettysburg National Military Park and National Cemetery are accessible by highway over U. S. Route 30 from the east and west, U. S. Route 15 from north and south, U. S. Route 140 from Baltimore, State Route 34 from Carlisle, and State Route 116 from Hagerstown, Md., and Hanover, Pa. Greyhound Bus Lines operate over U. S. Routes 30 and 140; the Blue Ridge Lines over U. S. Route 15 from the south, and the Gettysburg-Harrisburg Bus Line over U. S. Route 15 from Harrisburg. Gettysburg may be reached also by way of the Gettysburg-Harrisburg branch of the Reading Railway.

Administration

Gettysburg National Military Park is one of 24 battlefields of the War Between the States in the National Park System, and is one of 169 scenic, scientific, and historic areas administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior for the benefit and inspiration of the American people. Not far from Gettysburg is the Antietam National Battlefield Site, commemorating a battle fought during Lee's first invasion of the North in 1862 and significant for its far-reaching political and diplomatic consequences. Communications should be addressed to the Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, Pa.

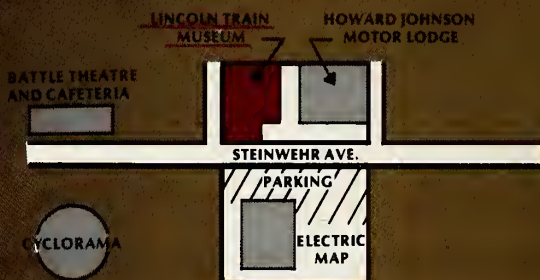
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Lincoln's Immortal Words of 1863 Again Mark Ideals and Goal of United States in Conflict

Gettysburg, Pa. — This year, Abraham Lincoln's birthday is more than just a "legal holiday."

To America it is a rededication of all the principles for which the man stood.

To the rest of the world it is a reassurance of the vital importance of liberty and unity in American hearts and a solemn promise that those requisites of a free people shall continue on American soil.

Lincoln and Gettysburg—one cannot separate those two words.

If there is any American name of a place that connotes both liberty and unity it is Gettysburg. Gettysburg—where freedom's ties were sorely tried, yet strengthened anew by the valor of the men from the South and the North. Here a weary, but inspired President Lincoln uttered those never-to-be-forgotten words, "All men are created equal." Here the ideal that equality must mean freedom from any kind of bondage met and passed its crisis, and with that concept came a greater unity that never since has been threatened.

At Gettysburg, in simple, straight-forward words, a man recognized by all nations as one of the greatest who ever lived expressed the hopes of a people who had known well the perils of a divided nation, but were now of one thought—unity.

What happened at the Battle of Gettysburg, which some historians consider the turning point of the Civil war, brought about a moral renaissance for America. There came a rebirth of American ideals and policies, a union of not only the North and the South, but of the East and West as one great nation—"indivisible, with freedom and justice for all."

The Blue and the Gray, colors

of the quarreling factions, were blended together once and for all under the red, white and blue of the American flag. The American desire for peace was in the heart of every man, regardless of the location of his native state.

On Nov. 19, 1863, President Lincoln dedicated the cemetery at Gettysburg with his memorable address. A little more than three months after the noise of gun fire had ceased at Gettysburg, he said in 272 words what the whole nation was feeling, words that today retain their full meaning. Much of his speech might well have been repeated at Flander's field, such as "—we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract.

"It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave their last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain . . ."

Still another part of his speech is appropriate today to the spirit to which America firmly will cling in the face of threats of foreign isms. It is those final words of Lincoln's address, ". . . and that government, of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Gettysburg, in south-central Pennsylvania, is only a few hours' drive from Philadelphia, home of the Declaration of Inde-

pendence and the Constitution of the United States. Gettysburg is the historic highlight on US-30 (Lincoln highway) which traverses the southern area of the Keystone state. Coming home Pittsburgh on the Pennsylvania turnpike, the traveler can leave that road at Breezewood, a short distance east of Bedford, and continue on US-30 to the national shrine.

A monument marks the spot on which President Lincoln stood when he gave his immortal speech. Other monuments represent various states, and there are numerous statues of war leaders.

Another monument, simple, but impressive, bears the words, "Peace Eternal in a Nation United." This is the Eternal Peace Light monument, which was dedicated on Independence day, 1938, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in honor of the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. At that time 1,845 veterans from many states, both Union and Confederate, gathered in their first united meeting and maybe their last; their numbers are decreasing fast.

Some of them were spry and anxious to speak of the old days; others were quiet and reticent and more willing to let dead memories be forgotten. They were no longer the Blue and the Gray, except perhaps in uniform, but all were gray with years.

But from that meeting of a new America with the old, of young Americans with the aged, came a renewed declaration for a united country, fresh vows of peace to keep the American guiding light of peace forever burning and, like the one on that simple monument, a light that never shall fail.

Americans will revere that light on Lincoln's birthday this year.

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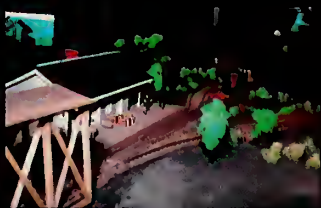
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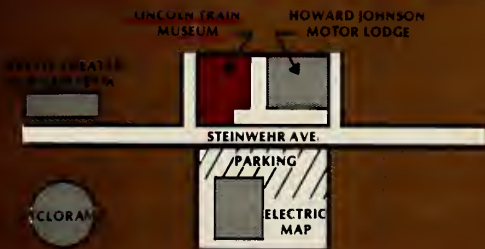
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BY MARI YANOFSKY

Central Press Correspondent

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Significance of Gettysburg

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American Ideals Reborn

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The David Wills House

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Gettysburg National Military Park



In July 1863 the American Civil War came to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Four months later, President Abraham Lincoln followed to honor the fallen.

Here you will experience life with the Wills family as the Battle of Gettysburg threatened their home. You will learn how a simple invitation from David Wills resulted in the most famous speech in American history. And you will stand in the room where President Lincoln revised the Gettysburg Address and explore why it still resonates to this day.



The David Wills Story

First Floor



David Wills was born eleven miles from here in 1831. He attended Pennsylvania (now Gettysburg) College and by 1854 was an attorney and superintendent of Adams County's schools. Two years later he married Catherine Jane "Jennie" Smyser and by the summer of 1863 the Wills had three children. Among many accomplishments, David Wills was appointed president of the Gettysburg Borough Council in 1872, and became Adams County Judge two years later. He also served on numerous boards of directors including that of the Bank of Gettysburg and the Gettysburg Railroad Company. But history would remember Wills for his efforts after the 1863 battle.

War and the Wills House

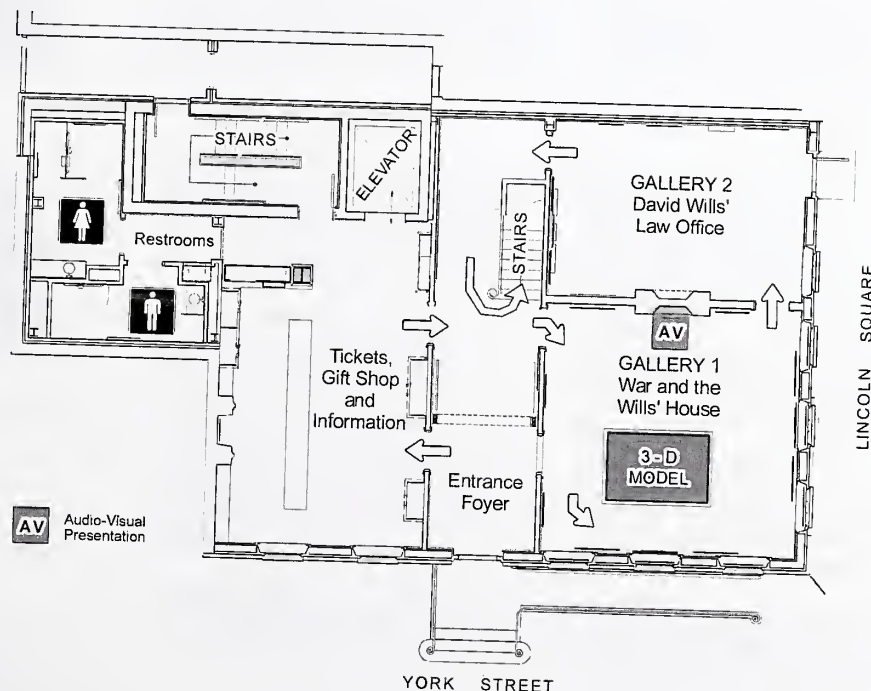
*Abraham Lincoln
Nov 8 9 63
Hon. D. Wills
Gettysburg Pa.
The Dr. has just.*

A telegram sent from David Wills to President Lincoln inviting him to Gettysburg

The Civil War came to the doorstep of the Wills home in 1863. Confederate soldiers first came to Gettysburg in search of supplies on June 26. During the Confederate occupation of the town, Wills saw "a group of rebels with an axe break open the store door" of one of his tenants. Local citizens huddled in his cellar.

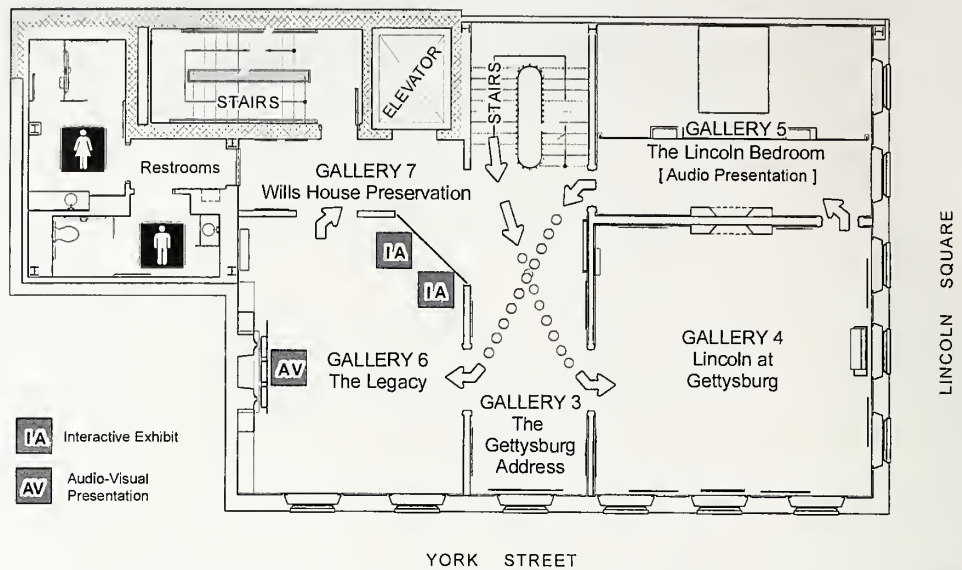
After the battle the Wills home filled quickly with wounded and dying soldiers. Local women acting as nurses tended to these men, and the U.S. Sanitary Commission (an early version of the U.S. Red Cross) established a temporary warehouse here. The U.S. Provost Marshall used the home as headquarters, and Gettysburg's leading citizens met here to make plans for proper burial of the dead.

First Floor



Lincoln at Gettysburg

Second Floor



Town Preparations



Lincoln's room key

As many as 20,000 people converged upon Gettysburg to attend the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery and to catch a glimpse of visiting dignitaries.

President Lincoln arrived in Gettysburg on the evening of November 18 and was escorted to this house. The galleries of the second floor follow the events of Lincoln's visit through his immortal address on November 19. Here you will hear the story of how Gettysburg accommodated the vast number of visitors and

how David and Catherine accommodated the distinguished guests who spent the night at their home. You will stand in the bedroom where Lincoln finished revising the Gettysburg Address and learn why this speech continues to endure and have meaning.

It is desired that, after the Oration, you, as Chief Executive of the Nation, formally set apart these grounds to their Sacred use by a few appropriate remarks.

November 19, 1863



November 19, 1863 was Gettysburg's most momentous day. By 10 a.m. dignitaries were assembled outside of the Wills House for the procession to the new Soldiers' National Cemetery. The ceremony began with music and an invocation. Edward Everett's two-hour oration was followed by a funeral dirge, and then the President arose to deliver his "few appropriate remarks." He spoke for about two minutes. The brevity of Lincoln's speech surprised many, but his words were long remembered.

As the death toll mounted during the first two years of war, many wondered whether any cause was worth the awful price. The Gettysburg Address was Lincoln's effort to define and defend the war's objectives and the need to see them through -- whatever the cost. The war, he said, was a test of whether a nation "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal" could survive and remain true to its founding ideals.



www.gettysburgfoundation.org
(877) 874-2478

The David Wills House is part of Gettysburg National Military Park, and is operated by the Gettysburg Foundation, the non-profit partner to the National Park Service at Gettysburg.

Find more information about the Gettysburg Foundation online at www.gettysburgfoundation.org.

Visit the David Wills House:

Visits include an approximately one-hour, self-guided tour with two films, two interactive stations, seven galleries of which two are recreated rooms -- Wills' law office and the Lincoln bedroom.

Getting there:

The house is located at 8 Lincoln Square in downtown Gettysburg.

Hours and Tours:

January & February

Saturday: 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Sunday: 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.

Open Martin Luther King Day & President's Day

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